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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Crack In China

THE FALL of Mukden to the Communists has brought on to the front pages of our newspapers the dismal facts that the Nationalist forces under Chiang Kai-Shek are defeated and dispirited, that the government is weak and corrupt, and that worse news rather than better is likely to come out of China in the months that lie ahead.

We are constantly hearing that the Chinese Communists are not really communists at all, that they are simply a rural group that has thrown off the traditional shackles by which the land-owners and the money-lenders have from time immemorial ruled the Chinese peasant. In particular, we are told that the Chinese Communists have little or nothing to do with Russia and the Cominform.

On these points the record is not entirely clear. The Russians probably had little to do with the original establishment and growth of the Communist government in the north after the prodigious two-year march from the south in 1933-4. By 1939, however, the Chinese Communists were sufficiently close to the world-wide movement to take the official party line; they approved the pact between Hitler and Stalin even though, in their fight against Japan in northern China, they might well have regarded with alarm anything that strengthened either end of the Berlin-Tokio axis.

But, whatever historians may say of the past, the future is clear. The Russians and the Cominform are avowedly interested in Asia, and now that the Chinese Communists are in control of the very important industries of Manchuria, centered on Mukden, Russian interest will become greater than ever.

While we may well sympathize with some of the reforms that the Communists have introduced this must not blind us to their real meaning and purpose. We shall do well to recall that Hitler did quite a number of things for the Germans of which we could heartily approve, but we had to fight him all the same because, basically, his whole philosophy of life and of government conflicted with ours and because he tried to spread his ideas wider and wider both by underhand means and by force.

We did not like the pre-war Polish government, but in the end it was Hitler's invasion of Poland that brought us into World War II. We do not much like the present National Government in China. But at this particular stage in the world's history we have no choice but to support it.

How Odd, Mr. Even!

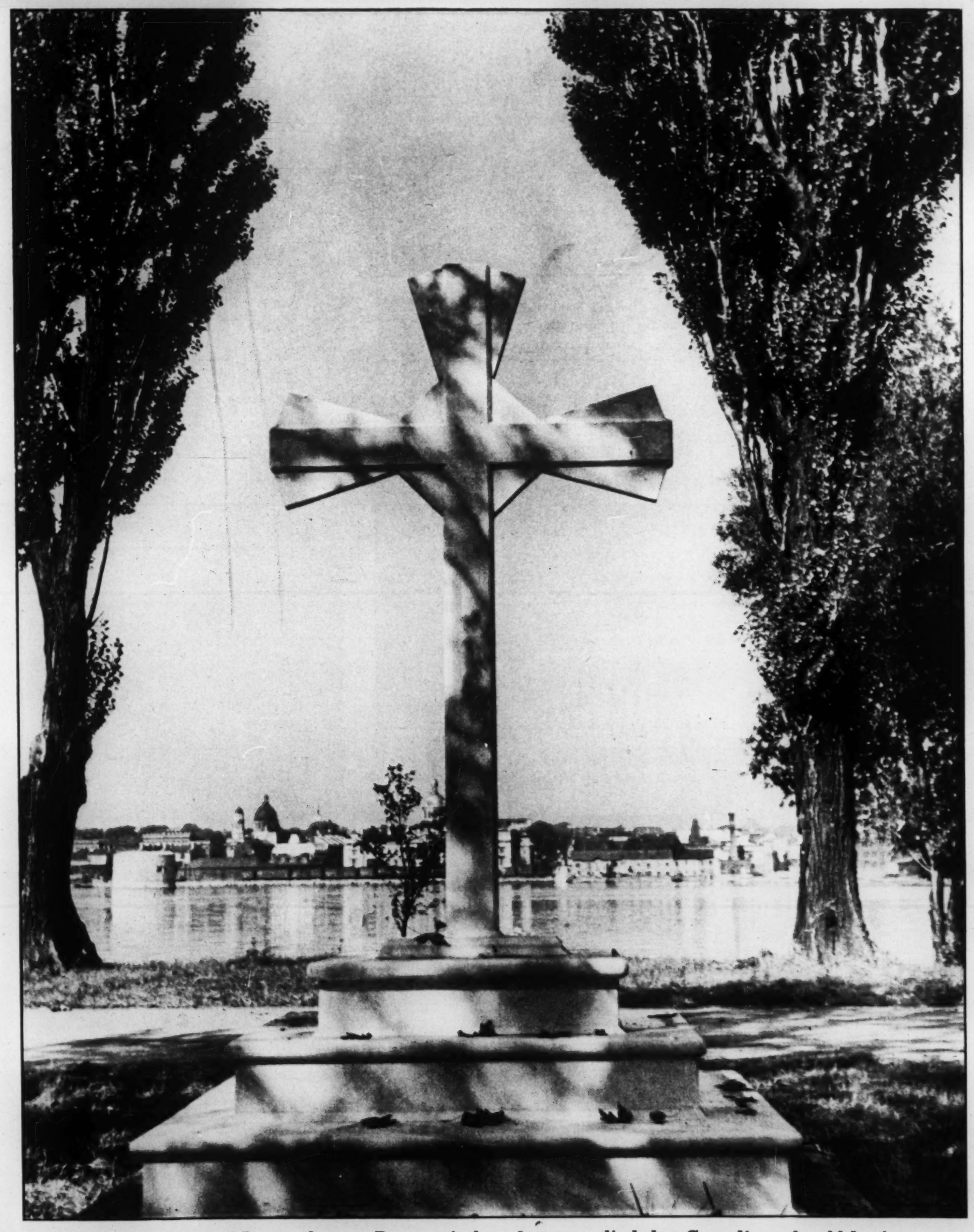
IN SPITE of the efforts of Mr. Louis Even, publicity director of the Union des Electeurs (Social Credit Party in the Province of Quebec), his party convention has not got the notice that it deserves outside his own province. Much the most important resolution is one demanding that Canada should stay neutral in any future war. It is the United States and Communist Russia that lead the world today, says Mr. Even. "Must the small nations run to their help? It's the fight of the two big ones."

This is not a new line of argument; the Communists and their Fellow-travellers use it all the time. But it does seem to us odd that it should gain support from any group that is looking for votes in this country. (The Communists are not looking for votes—only for trouble.)

While we do not think that the United States is 100 per cent in the right, or that Russia is 100 per cent in the wrong, we think it is pretty clear where the balance lies—and an overwhelming balance, too. According to Mr. Even's argument, the fight between right and wrong is merely a fight between the two big countries and we should stay out of it.

This would be very comforting advice if we could be sure that the U.S. would win without any help from us and from the other "small"

(Continued on Page Five)



A simple cross and Remembrance Day remind us that men died that Canadians should be free.

Cross in grounds of R.M.C., Kingston, photographed by Michael Roth

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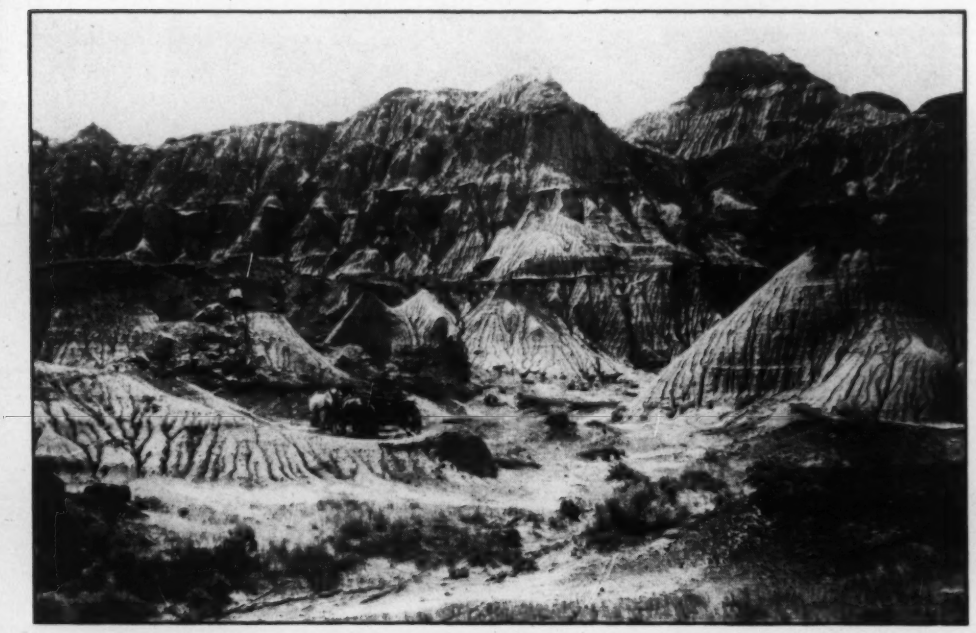
Canada's Palaeontologists Hunt Dinosaurs And Aid Oilmen

By Marge and Phil Shackleton

Members of geological survey division of Canada's Dept. of Mines hunt dinosaur remains in Alberta. When bone tip is found, rock is chiselled away.



Dinosaur quarry in the Badlands. This steep coulee area near Drumheller, Alberta, is one of the richest dinosaur hunting grounds in the world.

Palaeontologists Charles Sternberg and Joseph Skillen work on skeleton.

TO KEEP Charles M. Sternberg of Ottawa happy just throw him an old bone. Mind you, it can't be any old bone. Sternberg wouldn't give a bone a second glance unless it was at least 10,000 years old, and he prefers something dating back closer to 6,000,000 years.

Sternberg is a palaeontologist of the Geological Survey of Canada, one division of the Department of Mines and Resources. With his aide, Joseph Skillen, he works in well-hidden security in Ottawa's Lower Town.

Apart from field trips to gather specimens, the pair spend their time separating bones from the rock and clay in which they are embedded, reconstructing skeletons of prehistoric animals, and providing the geological information which directly aids the drillers and engineers today seeking new oil and mineral wealth in Canada.

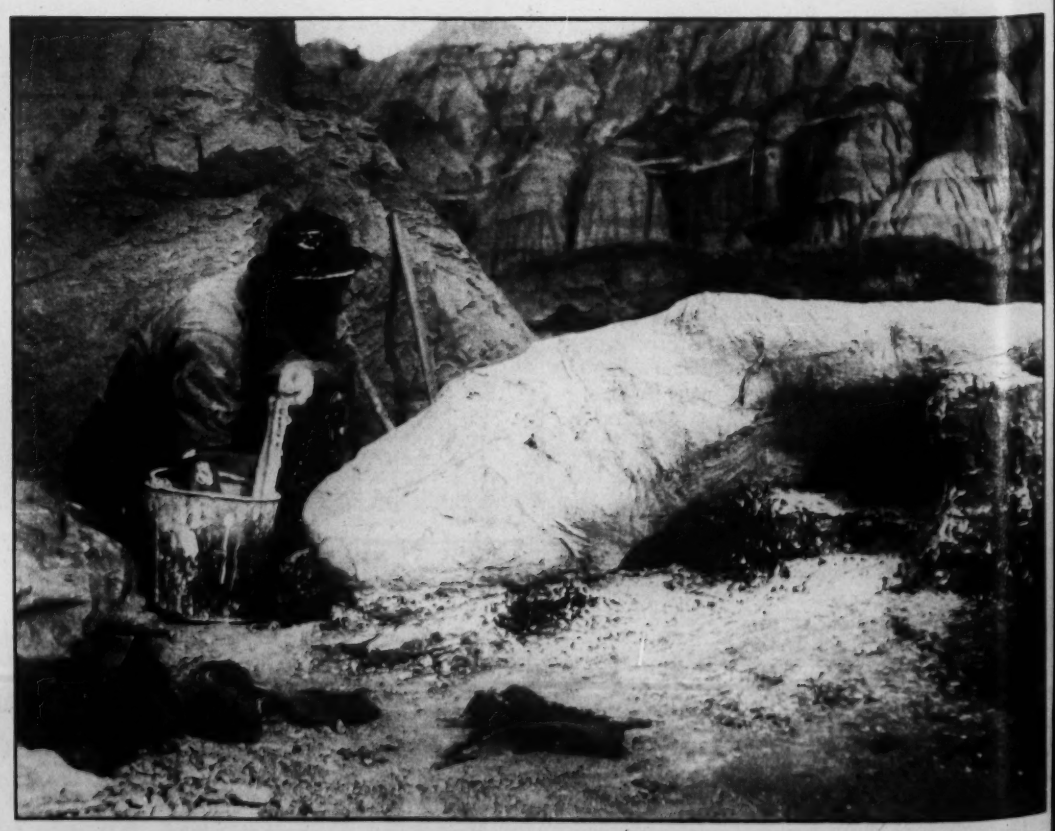
FEW realize the vast extent of research that goes on before the actual drilling of a well or the opening of a coal mine. Most important, the palaeontologists must be able to provide the age of rocks, essential because it tells the engineer where he may expect to find minerals. Living and working in comparative obscurity, the scientists who determine the exact age of rock formations and preserve for posterity plant and animal life that once lived are palaeontologists like Sternberg and Skillen.

Among the most important fossil discoveries to assist in determining the age of rocks have been the dinosaurs. Millions of years before man, when the prairies were under water, these creatures inhabited the deltas along the edge of the inland sea. They varied greatly in size and character, and more than 60 species have been found in Alberta and Saskatchewan alone. Through various periods, more than 400 species probably roamed the earth. Our continent has yielded the greatest number of good specimens.

And how do these fellows know where to dig? They don't dig—until discovering a specimen. In the Badlands of Alberta, where Canada's best dinosaurs are found, the Red Deer and other rivers have cut gorges into the old deltas and, aided by rain, frost and wind, have worn away soil to expose ancient strata.

As the rock wears away, the tip of a bone may be exposed. This is what the palaeontologist calls a prospect. Many of these lead only to the discovery of a

Red Deer River flows through the Badlands and, aided by rain, frost and wind, cuts into ancient strata to reveal remains of animals which lived there millions of years ago.



Fossils with attached rock and earth are swathed in plaster-soaked burlap for transport.

single bone, but occasionally a fine skull or complete skeleton is discovered.

After overburden of rock is removed with pick and shovel, finer tools are used to work around bones and to outline and undercut the specimen. As bones are exposed, thin shellac is soaked into them to harden and waterproof them.

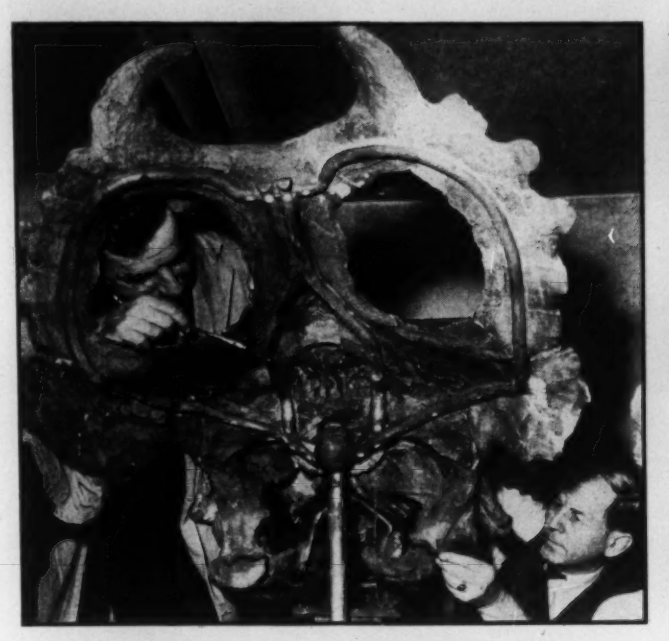
As it is very important that natural articulation of bones is not disturbed, they are not taken out of rock in the field, but large sections of rock containing the skeletons are swathed in plaster-soaked burlap. Small poles are worked into this jacket to give it extra strength.

When specimen is undercut all around, wrapped with burlap and plaster, the remaining rock pedestal is cut away with small pick or hand awl. Later, at the laboratory, rock is carefully removed and the fossilized bones mounted. With each specimen preserved, a little more is known of the life that inhabited the earth millions of years ago.

POPULAR conception is that all dinosaurs were of tremendous size and extremely carnivorous. True, the largest Canadian dinosaur measured about 40 feet, but others were as small as a house cat. Many lived on herbs and grasses and some had no teeth at all.

Although it is impossible to state definitely what caused their extermination, it is known that 60,000,000 years ago they became fewer and larger, and larger animals are easily wiped out if subjected to change of habitat or food supply.

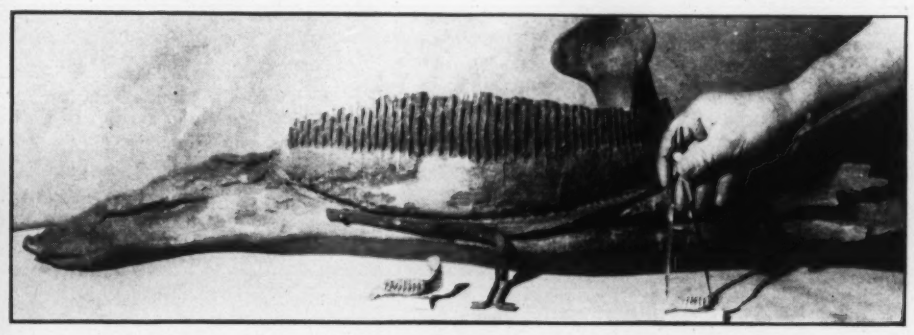
Perhaps it was at this time that the prairies slowly began to rise, leaving the dinosaur high and, more important, dry. Fewer and smaller swamplands were left, and, with the disappearing of his natural home, he probably died out.



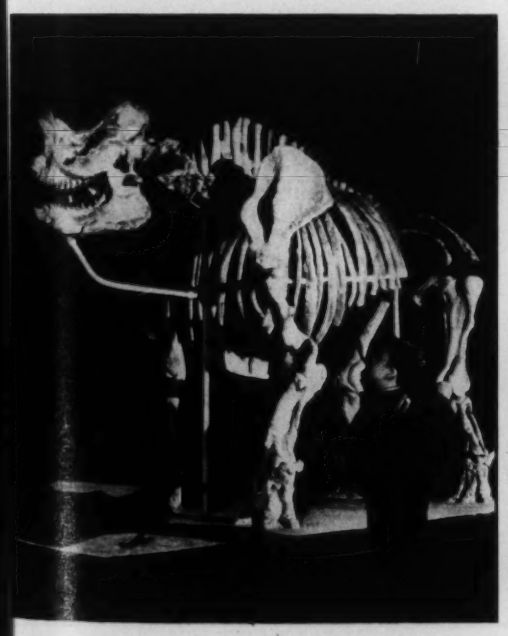
Mounting crest of a large horned dinosaur on a single post supported by iron framework.

Final assemble of 32-ft. dinosaur skeleton almost ready for the museum. Electric drill is used to bolt sections to face of mount.

Charles Sternberg puts finishing touches to model of a hooded duck-bill dinosaur.



Lower jaw bones of the largest and smallest duck-bill dinosaurs found in Alberta. Largest has 400 teeth in vertical and horizontal rows.

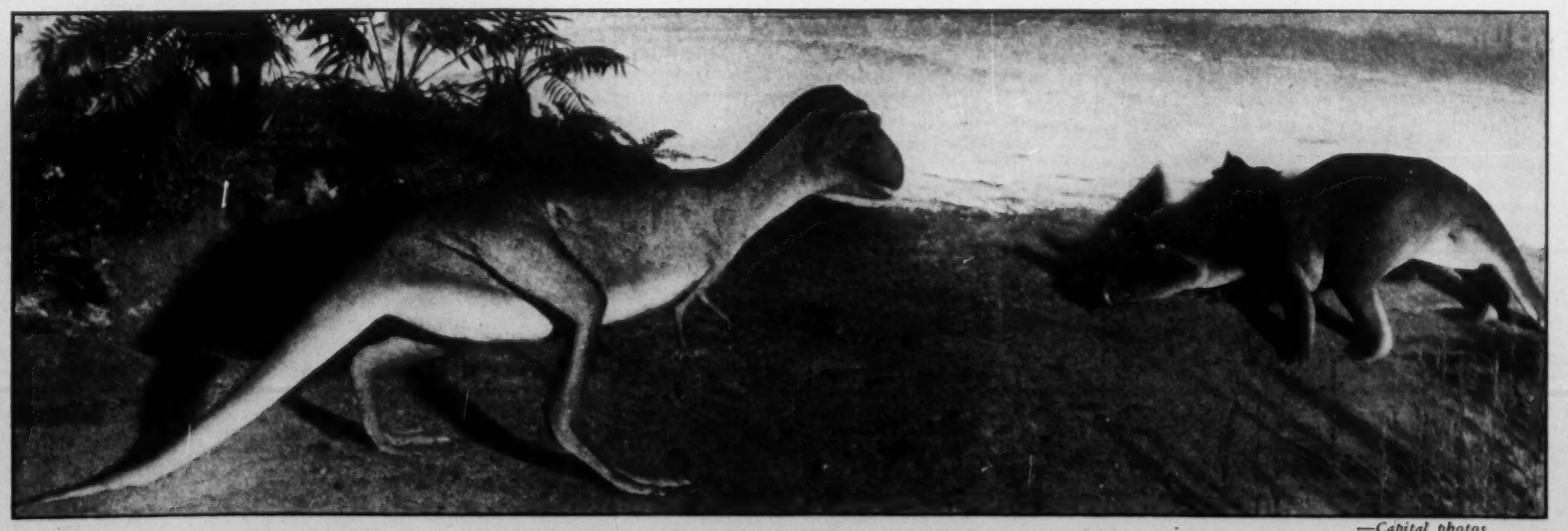


Giant titanothere in Ottawa's National Museum was found in Wyoming.

Joseph Skillen cleaning out hind foot of a 5-ft. dinosaur. Some were as small as cats.

Models of duck-bill dinosaur, triceratops—12-ft., three-horned dinosaur, and small-headed dinosaur which lived 60,000,000 years ago.

Placing horncore on dinosaur skull.



—*Capital photos*

Model of flesh-eating and horned dinosaurs gives idea of what shores of Cretaceous sea probably looked like millions of years ago.

Ottawa View

End of Political Doldrums

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE doldrums that have long prevailed in federal party politics are about over. In a few days' time Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will resign as Prime Minister. Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent will thereupon be invited to form a new Ministry. There will be changes in the cabinet make-up; new blood will be brought in. Three federal by-elections are in sight. In one of these, the new Progressive Conservative leader, George Drew, will contest — and no doubt win—the historic riding of Carleton. In Nova Scotia and in Quebec, voters will choose successors to Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley and Liguori Lacombe.

The presence of George Drew in the House is a guarantee that a more fluent and articulate Opposition will emerge when parliament resumes its sittings. We are moving on toward a general election, which may well be called in 1949 and must be called by the summer of 1950. It seems reasonably clear that the political tension will steadily heighten from now on.

Thirteen years ago last month the Bennett government was overwhelmed; and for ten years the party in power so dominated the House that sessions of parliament became painfully one-sided. Party politics were in any event shelved during most of the war. And in the immediate postwar years the weakness of the Conservative opposition and the complete lack of enthusiasm for party warfare displayed by Mr. Bracken contributed toward a singularly dull political climate at Ottawa. Things should perk up now, and once George Drew has acclimatized himself, it is possible that we shall again see and hear a political contest reminiscent of the stormy decade which stretched from 1925 to 1935. This will be a godsend to political commentators, though it by no means follows that the most controversial parliaments are the most creative.

The Montreal Speech

Any attempt to discern the shape of things to come must take into account the words and actions of the new Progressive Conservative leader, and in this connection a very careful reading of his Montreal speech last week is recommended, since in it, presumably, are to be found most of the general election issues which the party so far has been able to isolate. The Conservative party obviously has to have an election platform in reasonably ready shape. After all, there is nothing in a constitutional way to prevent the Liberals from calling an election at once; they would have quite as much justification, it may be interjected, as George Drew did last June when he dissolved the Ontario legislature after three years in office. Of course the party issues hinted at by George Drew at Montreal are not exhaustive; situations change; and sometimes political parties have a way of providing sticks with which they may be beaten over the head by their opponents.

The most famous incident of this kind in recent Canadian political history was the time in the 1930 session, when the normally prudent and far-sighted Mackenzie King lost his customary self-restraint for a few seconds—under the skilful jabbing of Messrs. Bennett, Manion, Stevens *et al*—and made the staggering statement that "not a five-cent piece" should go to any Tory government to be spent on unemployment relief. It may be that this hot-tempered outburst cost the Liberals the 1930 election. If so, they ought to erect a monument to it, as the Mormons did to the gulls, for it undoubtedly saved them from annihilation in 1935. It is quite possible that the Liberals will again present their opponents with some useful talking points, but George Drew and his colleagues obviously cannot bank too much on these accidents, and will be busy from now on deciding what kind of talk is most likely to win them the next general election.

George Drew's Montreal address, considered in the light of the party's Convention platform and the Convention addresses, suggests a broad line of attack, should a general election come soon. The big themes are: provincial rights; warm friendship with Duplessis; the restoration of private initiative; very substantial reductions in taxes; the liquidation of the "long-haired" inmates of Ottawa's ivory towers. (Whether Graham Towers is one of the "Ivory" Towers of Ottawa is an item of politico-social Blue Book intelligence which I don't pretend to fathom. I do remember that both he and Clifford Clark, prominently mentioned as one of the sinister brain-trusters, were selected by an eminent Conservative, the late Lord Bennett.)

—Photo by Artray

Since he went to Vancouver two years ago Albert Steinberg has made his mark on the city's musical life, especially in chamber music and children's concerts. This year as Vancouver Symphony Society's assistant conductor he will direct several programs.

Whether there are any real winners among these themes remains to be seen. Duplessis has shown the great potentialities of a "provincial rights" campaign. But then that was in a provincial election. Are there not "federal rights" as well as "provincial rights," and should not a federal leader be prepared to fight for them as stoutly as a provincial leader fights for his own? Warm friendship with Premier Duplessis is sound if it means closer *rapprochement* between the Ontario Conservatives and the French-speaking Catholics of Canada. Indeed, it may be contended that such was the great triumph of Sir John A. Macdonald, and such the great failure—from the viewpoint of party fortunes—of Macdonald's successors.

Substantial reductions in taxation will appeal to everybody, but the Liberals will have the first crack at that themselves. And if the threat of inflation has disappeared—still more if a threat of recession begins to loom—the Liberal tax-cuts will be such as to take most of the wind out of the sails of Conservative promises.

The liquidation of the brain-trusters and the restoration of responsible government will sound well on the hustings. If it can be made to appear that the country is being irresponsibly run by theoretical planners, a sort of tyranny of the bureaucrats, then the general public's normal instinct against totalitarianism can be counted upon for support.

Extraordinary Spectacle

I seem to remember that a great deal of the smoke and steam directed by the Liberal opposition against the Bennett administration in 1930-35 was because of its penchant for acting by order-in-council, its alleged flouting of responsible government, its introduction of such coercive measures as the Natural Products Marketing Act. And as for infringement of provincial rights, didn't we have, in the spring of 1935, the extraordinary spectacle of the Minister of Justice, arising to introduce some of the "New Deal" social welfare legislation of R. B. Bennett, confessing that he himself had grave doubts as to the authority of the federal government in some of those fields—in other words admitting that the federal government was invoking such things as international welfare conventions as a warrant for invading certain legislative fields which the B.N.A. Act has clearly assigned to the provinces. (Mr. Guthrie's personal view was fully vindicated later by the courts which found the legislation *ultra vires* of the Dominion Government.)

So that while it will be a very healthy thing to have George Drew castigating the government for any tendencies of becoming corrupted by the power it has long held, politicians with long memories may ask whether there is any assurance to be derived from Canadian political history, that once in power the Conservatives might not again be tempted to fall into similar errors.

If George Drew can once disassociate his thinking from the special viewpoint of Queen's Park, and then travel across Canada talking to people in every province, I feel sure that his solution for this most vital Canadian problem will come out pretty close to the answer to be found in the Rowell-Sirois Report of 1940. That inquiry was not approached from a party standpoint, but from the sincere desire to find an answer to a complex dilemma or quandary, which must solve at one and the same time the need in Canada for a flexible regionalism and an effective national direction.

History Misread

George Drew was quoted as having said at Montreal last week that the extensive rights given to the provinces in 1867 were not given "because the provinces had demanded them particularly, but because the Fathers of Confederation had had a chance to note what had transpired in the drafting of the United States constitution, and had also seen the tragic events which had followed in the days when brother was pitted against brother" (Montreal *Gazette*). This is such a misreading of history that one can only hope the reporter's paraphrase was inaccurate. It was to avoid the danger of a Canadian Civil War that the Fathers of Confederation made Canada, as they thought, strong at the centre, and Sir John A. was at great pains to explain how the Canadian constitution avoided the pitfall of state's rights. At the Quebec conference Sir John A. said that intolerable as was the political deadlock of 1864 in the province of Canada, she was "better off as she stands than she would be as a member of a confederacy composed of five sovereign states."

The divesting of power by Ottawa to the provincial capitals, the elimination of the corps of high government advisers, whose quality has been admired by many other countries, the tossing back to parliament of many of the matters which more recently have become the peculiar responsibility of the cabinet, may appeal at the moment as first-class election issues, but the Conservatives, once in power, would find it impossible to live up to their pledges and still carry out their national duties. Before they get too deeply committed, the party would be wise, in my opinion, to take one more look at the long-term implications of certain of their current slogans.

Passing Show

CANADA has never had a settled immigration policy, says a writer in the Toronto *Star*. Also Canada has never had enough settled immigrants.

•

"A candidate needs three hats: one to throw into the ring, one to talk through, and one to pull rabbits out of".—Winnie Garrett in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

What about the one to pass round for election expenses?

•

The Hydro, says an Ontario paper, is big business. Perhaps, but not a very power-ful one.

•

Doris Duke, who has divorced her latest husband for "extreme mental cruelty", says they are still quite good friends. Forgiving soul, isn't she?

•

"Inherited privilege is wrong", says the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Personally we haven't much use for uninherited privilege either.

•

While we are changing the name of the Commonwealth it seems odd that nobody has suggested Commonpoverty.

•

Some mothers say that their daughters are

turning out to be bad eggs. Perhaps they've been sat on too long.

•

General Sir William Slim, new chief of the British Imperial General Staff, started as a private in the Territorials. Every private soldier has a chance of becoming a chief of staff, but it is a Slim chance.

•

Russia has intimated that she will not recognize any international agreements which authorize the use of atom bombs. Which prompts us to inquire a little sorrowfully what international agreements Russia *did* recognize in her little scrap with Germany.

•

Criminologists say that it is becoming almost impossible to get a Canadian jury to convict for murder. After all, no noose is good noose.

•

Lucy says she always heard that knowledge was power, and maybe if the Hydro had a little more knowledge there would be less power shortage.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

countries all over the world or if we could be assured that the Communists within our borders would vanish even if the U.S. won the fight. Unfortunately we cannot be sure of either of these things. So, quite apart from our national conscience, we are drawn into the fight anyway.

In passing, we wonder what the Social Crediters in Alberta and other parts of Canada think of their brothers in Quebec?

Germany—the Background

OVER and over again, in discussions between the Russians and the Western Powers about Germany, the question of the currency comes up—so much so that people come to feel that a great deal of the argument is over some matter of high finance and that the ordinary man cannot hope to understand it. This is by no means the case. The basic issues are broad and clear, and even the currency issue is not very complicated.

Before the end of the war, before the final invasion of Germany from either side had begun, the Western Great Powers agreed with Russia how a conquered Germany should be administered. Russia and each of the other three Powers were to look after the local affairs of a "zone," except that Berlin, which lay inside the Russian zone, was to be run by the four Powers and not by Russia alone. Zones were established in order to make the administration by four separate authorities easy to work, but they were to work for common goals. Germany would be kept going as a working unit, as a single country, although care would have to be taken to prevent anything like rearmament.

Soon after the invasion people began to wonder whether the Russians had any intention of keeping Germany as a working unit. In the field of politics the Communists took over, and the one-party system was introduced into the Russian zone. The Russians seized a number of German businesses, stripped many others of their machinery, and began to extort reparations on a large scale. Eastern Germany was tied into the Eastern European economic system, and hence into Russia, and the whole was cut off from the West by the iron curtain that stopped free movement of goods, people and ideas.

By the spring of 1948 the Russian intentions were too clear to mistake. Endless conferences had produced little beyond vituperation. Meanwhile, the situation in Western Germany had gone from bad to worse, trade and production were at a low ebb, and this was largely because the country which was supposed to be worked as a single unit had been cut in two by the Russians.

So, at last, the Western Powers decided to make the best of a bad job and to abandon the idea of making the whole of Germany into a working unit. Instead they set about making Western Germany, with a new capital at Frankfurt, into such a unit and tying it into the rest of Western Europe. This step was finally taken last June.

. . . and the Deutschemark

WHEN the Western Powers decided to accept the fact that Germany was split in two by the iron curtain, and to rebuild it on this basis, they naturally had to issue their own currency—a currency whose issue they could control and whose value they could therefore support. By this time the old German currency, the Reichsmark, had become almost worthless in all parts of Germany, partly because of the general disruption of production and trade but also because the Russians, who had a large measure of control over its issue, had been quite unscrupulous in printing large quantities of it and using it for their own purposes. Thus the Germans were having to get along, in large measure, without money; many transactions were on a barter basis, others were on the basis of cigarettes and other strange substitutes for money.

In Western Germany the new money, together with a new system of taxation and other reforms, produced an almost instant change for the better. At last there was a stable basis for buying and selling, for wage payments and for price quotations. Production and employment started upwards and have kept on rising.

UNDERMINING

The Russians, however, have tried to prevent these developments by means of the Berlin blockade. They have intimated that they would lift the blockade if the Western Powers would abandon their new currency—and with it all the new-found vigor and rising prosperity of Western Germany. Luckily, the Air Lift has taken much of the sting out of the blockade and given the Western Powers time to press on, not only with the revival of Western Germany and the rest of Western Europe under the E.R.P., but also with the consolidation of Western Union, with the Atlantic Security Pact that now seems imminent, and with rearmament in the United States and elsewhere.

There is one other feature of the currency situation that needs to be mentioned. When the Western Powers put out their new currency in Western Germany, this forced the Russians to make a similar move in Eastern Germany; if the Russians had not done this all the old Reichsmarks, which became worthless in the West, would have flowed over to the East (for the curtain is not watertight) and created complete confusion there.

Within Berlin, however, well inside the Russian zone, the Western Powers decided to issue their own Deutschemarks. If they had not done so at the outset they would have had to beg for supplies of the new Russian currency to issue in their own sectors of the city. A little later, however, when the new Russian currency was in common use and readily available, the Western Powers no longer felt it absolutely necessary to have their own Deutschemarks competing with the Russian currency inside Berlin. Thus, in the Moscow talks last summer, they offered to withdraw the Berlin issue if Russia would drop the blockade.

Stalin seemed to agree. But when at the end of August, the talks were transferred from Moscow to Berlin, ostensibly to clear up details, the Russians dug in their toes once more.

And so the whole question was taken to the United Nations where, again, there is much talk about currency. But the basic issue is not and never has been a mere matter of money; it is the Russian effort to absorb Germany behind the iron curtain, and to upset any move that would turn Germany towards the West.

Health League Meeting

THE keynote of the opening day's discussions at the Health League's annual meeting this week was the need for voluntary agencies, and for the cooperative action of such agencies, in health and welfare work. There is no greater danger facing society today than the danger of governments undertaking functions which they cannot effectively perform, and one of these is the development of public opinion and the encouragement of public activity along socially beneficial lines. The typical Canadian reaction towards promptings from governments is "So what?", and it is not at all a bad thing that it should be so; whereas similar promptings coming from well-known citizens in private life meet with a sympathetic response. Support of such agencies is a duty of the public-spirited citizen, for without them the work which they do would either not be done at all or would be left to "the authorities," who should not have to do it.

They Died Out

THE 40-foot dinosaurs that once roamed our Western plains died out because they were too big and cumbersome to adapt themselves to changing conditions. Big as they were, they had to be controlled from one little brain. (Some pictures of them are to be seen on pages 2 and 3.)

The same principle seems to apply to other forms of life. It is not necessarily the biggest corporation or plant or farm or government that is the best; often the body seems to outgrow the brain. Perhaps, as conditions change, the monsters of today will die out too.

Mr. King and a Strike

IN AN excellent article in the *Canadian Historical Review* on the life and work of the late Professor George M. Wrong, Mr. W. S. Wallace repeats—and we think rather enlarges—a statement which has often been made about the participation of Mr. Mackenzie King in the historic Varsity strike of 1895. Mr. Wallace describes this strike as an event in which "the ringleaders were, among others, two undergraduates who have since gained great distinction in political life—the present Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the late Lord Greenwood, the only graduate of the University of Toronto who has ever had the honor of being summoned by the Crown to the British House of Lords."

The strike comes into Mr. Wallace's article because it was provoked by the dismissal of Professor William Dale, a popular instructor in Latin, for writing to the press a letter alleging improper influences in connection with Professor Wrong's appointment to the chair of History. That Tom, or T. Hamar, Greenwood as he was then generally called was a "ringleader" no one disputes; the red rosebud in his buttonhole and the oratorical powers which later made him immensely valuable to the British Liberal party were the most memorable things about the whole affair to many of the participants. The one other figure which was really conspicuous was that of James Alexander Tucker, who was subsequently expelled from the university for his participation, obtained his degree in the United States, wrote some excellent poetry, and during the closing years of a tragically short life was the editor, under Sheppard, of SATURDAY NIGHT.

The present editor-in-chief of SATURDAY NIGHT was at the time of the strike a second-year student at the university, and a passive participant who attended most of the strike meetings. It is not his recollection that Mr. King took any active part in the public proceedings, though that of course would not necessarily prevent his being a power behind the scenes, since he was not only a fourth-year man but was certainly recognized by most of the student body as a man with a future. It is, we think, desirable in the interests of history that the real extent of Mr. King's activities in the matter should be cleared up while there are still a considerable number of people alive who remember the events of the period. Mr. King was a witness before the Royal Commission which inquired into the state of the university, but his evidence sheds little light on this point, and he can hardly be expected now to evaluate his own share in the proceedings.

A correct answer to this question, unimportant as it may seem at this distance, would be a considerable help to a biographer in estimating certain sides of Mr. King's character and temperament. We should be glad to receive information from any persons who have recollections of, or letters bearing on, the events in question. The sooner the better; Lord Greenwood's death occurred between the death of Professor Wrong and the writing of Mr. Wallace's article.

Musical Ride

THE worst news we have come across for some time is the announcement that, in certain Canadian cities, radios are likely to be installed in the public transportation systems. "Two companies have applied to the C.B.C. Board of Governors for permission to broadcast radio programs which will appeal particularly to mobile audiences such as those using buses and street cars."

We can guess what sort of programs these will be. Immobilized in a packed street car with other members of the mobile audience, after a tough day at the office, we shall have to listen to "Home, Sweet Home", "Home on the Range", and "Sentimental Journey Home".

Streetcar riders of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your wits!

Sir Shuldham

NOT many months ago a young Canadian violinist and composer turned up in London on his way to the Continent. He had some records of his own work with him and he wanted, amongst other things, to get the opinion of British and Continental musicians on them, but he was not sure of the best way to go about it.

As luck would have it, he came across Sir Shuldham Redfern who, through his connection with the British Council, was able to help, not only in England but in a dozen Continental centres where the Council keeps its offices. As a result the Canadian—he was Alexander Bott of the Concert Symphonique de Montréal—was able to make the best possible use of his time overseas.

Sir Shuldham, who spent many years as Secretary to the Governor General in Ottawa, and is well known to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, is now back in Canada making the work of the British Council better known. He is speaking in most Canadian cities, so most of our readers will have a chance to hear him—as we ourselves did the other day at the Empire Club in Toronto.

The British Council, set up about a dozen years ago, has already helped to send many British actors and musicians and art exhibits over here. At present there is an exhibition of modern British drawing at the National Gallery in Ottawa which will be moving about the country later on. After Christmas the Council is arranging for the Old Vic players led by Sir Cedric Hardwicke to come over here. In the offing are arrangements with the Sadlers Wells Ballet and with the Boyd Neel Orchestra that did such splendid work at the Edinburgh Festival last year.

Sir Shuldham is trying to arrange for samples of Canadian work to get a showing or a hearing in Britain, and we hope he succeeds. But it seems too bad that all the enterprise and, incidentally, all the money involved should come from Britain. We hope that our governments, Dominion and provincial, will find ways of matching what the British Council is trying to do.

What's in a Name?

OUR secretary, who has been with us for quite some time and who has made all sorts of friends for us by her skill and tact over the telephone, was left speechless by a conversation the other day. As she lifted the receiver to call out of the building someone calling in from outside got crossed on to her line.

"Do you want SATURDAY NIGHT?" she asked.

"I'm so sorry," replied a male voice, "but I already have a date for this Saturday." And he hung up.

New Era For General Practitioner Will Help Canada's Rural Areas

By E. L. CHICANOT

Annually the Dominion's medical schools have been sending a large percentage of their graduates into specialization while the current need has been running in the opposite direction—that is, for more general practitioners. Now universities, medical associations, and student and interne groups are determined to forestall the alarming decrease in the number of general practitioners and the corresponding increase of specialists. The whole problem is one of education, says Mr. Chicanot, who has written several previous Saturday Night articles on social questions.

Plans to provide medical students with a minimum of six month's training under G.P.'s have the support of the Canadian Medical Association. During the past summer months several young doctors-to-be from our universities gained experience in rural practice while working with G.P.'s. The country doctor has worked around the clock with few vacations, and in some areas as physician, surgeon, obstetrician, pediatrician, psychiatrist and his own laboratory technician. More G.P.'s will ease the load and benefit the rural public especially.

WITHIN the lifetime of a great many of us there has come about a situation in which a doctor of medicine is no longer referred to simply as a doctor. He is a pediatrician, a heart specialist, an obstetrician, or an eye-ear-nose-and-throat man. When something goes wrong with us, we have become more and more accustomed to going to the medical man who deals exclusively with the sort of ailment we figure we have or being passed around from specialist to specialist, until we encounter one who happens to know all about the particular thing that is bothering us but apparently little else.

Between this conditioned attitude and the memory of the family doctor of our childhood lies the greatest and most significant period in the history of medical science.

Medical knowledge has so grown and expanded that for purposes of practical application it is beyond the grasp of any one individual. Hence the practice of medicine has increasingly tended to divide up into branches of concentrated study. A hundred years ago all physicians were general practitioners. But since that time, starting with surgery, there has been an accentuating tendency to focus upon a single phase of study and practice until in America today there is roughly one specialist or surgeon for every two general practitioners. Of late in some medical schools as high as 90 per cent of graduates have declared their intention of engaging in a specialty rather than embarking on general practice.

The situation which has come about is undesirable in many respects. While the general public has vaguely felt there was something a trifle unhealthy about this imbalance, the medical profession, through its various organizations, has shown itself to be increasingly concerned. Medical authorities, while acknowledging the indispensable place of the specialist in modern practice, insist that the general practitioner is, always was, and will continue to be the backbone of the medical profession.

Highest Form of Service

They point out that he is capable of handling at least eighty per cent of all cases claiming attention, and that his continuous association with the patient has intangible benefits which are absent in the case of sporadic specialist relationship. Reiterating that general practice is the highest form of medical service and the most difficult, they have long been uneasy over the evolution taking place, viewing it as in the best interests of neither the profession nor the public.

The meteoric rise of specialism in medicine in the present century has resulted in a deterioration in the regard in which the general practitioner is held. The old time family doctor has tended not only to decline in proportion to the profession at large but correspondingly, due to the attitude of both the public and his professional brethren, to develop something of an inferiority complex. People have become more and more inclined to guess what was wrong with them and then select a specialist to go to without ever consulting the family physician or a general practitioner.

Specialists have been prone to acquire a somewhat exaggerated idea of their importance and to assume more and more authority in certain spheres. This is particularly marked in the case of hospitals which, general practitioners complain, have become increasingly closed to them and the prerogative of the specialists. Medical education, keeping abreast of modern scientific discovery, has done little to aid or encourage young men and women to enter general practice but rather to stress the advantages of specialization.

City *vs.* Country

This propensity has had a particularly deleterious effect on the North American continent by reason of the substantial proportion of people in the United States and Canada living under rural or semi-rural conditions. It has resulted in doctors accumulating disproportionately in the larger centres to the corresponding neglect of the sparser populated areas. Students coming to depend to an ever greater extent upon modern scientific equipment and diagnostic apparatus have proved increasingly disinclined to leave the centres where these facilities are available and go to country areas where they will have to depend more upon their own resources and initiative. To quite a large extent in Canada the problem of specialization *vs.* general practice is one of city *vs.* country.

It has been a slowly developing, gradually aggravating problem, which would now seem to have reached that stage of acuteness where drastic treatment is imperative. Medical authorities, long perturbed over it and having subjected it to much deliberation, are finally prepared to do something about it. The pendulum would seem to have swung full arc and be poised for the return trip. It has become customary to deplore the threatened passing of the oldtime family doctor but, according to all indication, he is due for revival, and with increased stature.

The first evidence of movement to increase the number of general practitioners in the U.S. had the object of improving the medical care situation in rural areas. The medical societies of one state after another have established scholarships at medical schools for young men and women wishing to study medicine who will agree to practise after graduation in areas in which their services are most urgently required, which means the remoter farming areas. This practice has been in force in some states sufficiently long for practical results to have already been achieved.

Canada, with the same problem more acutely experienced, was not slow in following the U.S. example. Stating that there was a great and serious shortage of doctors in Quebec's country districts, and that of the approximately 3,300 physicians in the province 2,500 were practising in the cities, towns and larger centres, the Minister of Health announced that the province would spend $1,000,000 over ten years to induce, encourage and help future doctors to establish themselves in country districts. This legislation authorizes the government to grant scholarships to medical students who undertake to establish in rural sections as soon as they are admitted to the practice of medicine and to grant allowances for such purposes at the time of establishment, as well as to grant similar allowances to practising physicians who similarly agree to reside in country districts where their services are needed.

Manitoba's Practice

Other provinces have adopted measures calculated to turn the thoughts of medical students towards general practice and to divert newly graduated doctors from city to country practice. Manitoba has adopted a practice of inviting doctors from its rural areas to address students at the medical college on the advantages of being a doctor in the country. At the same time the provincial medical school has been so overwhelmed with applications for admission that it has been possible to limit acceptances to those students willing to sign an agreement to serve a term of practice in rural Manitoba after graduation.

A more heartening sign of a new era is to be found in the attitude and actions of members of the medical profession themselves.

Mounting dissatisfaction and prolonged discussions in many sections of the U.S. crystallized in the formation of the American Academy of General Practice by a group of general practitioners in Atlantic City at the time of the convention of the American Medical Association one year ago. Its purposes, as disclosed in its constitution, are: (1) to promote and maintain high standards of the general practice of medicine and surgery; (2) to encourage and assist in providing postgraduate study for general practitioners in medicine and surgery and to encourage and assist practising physicians and surgeons to participate in such training; (3) to encourage and assist young men and women to prepare, qualify and establish themselves in general practice; (4) to protect the right of the general practitioner to engage in medical and surgical procedures for which he is qualified by training and experience; and (5) to advance medical science and public and private health.

It was inevitable that such developments should be reflected in action on this side of the border. A group of doctors got together in Winnipeg and formed the General Practitioners Association of Manitoba. Its aims were declared to be: (1) to guard the rights of the public so that the services of the general practitioner or family doctor will not disappear; (2) to guard the rights of the general practitioner so that the high standards of service will be maintained; (3) to work in cooperation with all organizations of the medical profession.

G. P. Organization

This action seemed to spark a widespread movement of general practitioner organization in Canada. In Ontario a general practitioners' section was formed within the Ontario Medical Association, with generally similar aims, and the two developments in combination led to the significant action taken by general practitioners on a national scale at the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in Toronto.

A special meeting of doctors in general practice in every province exhibited a remarkable unanimity of view, indicating that grievances were similar and general and had been well and thoroughly analyzed and discussed at local and provincial meetings of the profession. "There should be a means whereby a general practitioner who has earned the respect of his fellows should be looked upon as a master of general practice" was the theme of various speeches which led up to the presentation of the following resolution which was adopted with only a few dissenting.

"That the Canadian Medical Association be requested to bring about the necessary changes in its constitution so as to embrace a General Practitioners' Section, and these changes shall allow the section the necessary freedom to form its own executive, standards of recognition, and financial means for the purpose."

One could not doubt from the purposiveness of this meeting of family doctors from every corner of the Dominion that the deterioration of their position in the general medical picture had been permitted to go far enough and that they were determined to take remedial action and improve their standing within the general medical body as well as with the general public. But this was by no means the only action to be taken at the annual meeting of the Canadian medical profession having a very distinct bearing on the future of the general practice of medicine in Canada.

It has long been the contention of certain practitioners, particularly those in rural areas and who might be termed of the "old school," that the only solution to the problem was a return to the old apprenticeship system under which a student worked with a doctor, travelled round with him, and learned from him. One country doctor, whose father-in-law and three sons were country doctors, recently complained. "Not one of us in three generations has heard a word in university that would fit us to take up country practice. . . . Why

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not have students articled to country doctors with whom they would spend all vacation to learn the trade. Lawyers and parsons get this training. Why not doctors?"

The General Council of the Canadian Medical Association had apparently been following this line of thought for some time, for that body appointed a special committee to study the plan and report on it. The committee enthusiastically endorsed the scheme, the doctor who headed it himself reporting that he had taken a third year medical student under his wing for one summer, who went with the small town doctor on his rounds and helped him in a seventeen-bed hospital. The student, now an established practitioner, had testified to the extreme value of the experience. Acting on the report the General Council gave its approval and support to the apprenticeship plan for medical students, recommending that they be given at least six months under a general practitioner. Cooperation of colleges, doctors and students is to be sought for the plan.

That doctors in general practice will support it seems highly likely. Cooperation of the medical students would seem to be assured. One of the most gratifying phases of the broad attempt to bring back general practice to its pristine standing and regard has been realization of the necessity of such a development evidenced by Canadian medical students. At the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes a most significant and important motion was incorporated in the minutes. It read as follows:

Students in Favor

"Whereas there is a growing problem of inadequate medical care in some communities of Canada, and whereas there is a decreasing incentive for medical students to seek general practice careers, and whereas the incentive to specialize is increasing out of all proportion to the country's needs, therefore be it resolved that C.A.M.S.I. is in favor of the principle of stimulating more interest in general practice."

"What lies behind this incentive to specialize that is so evident in Canadian medical colleges today?" asked the students through a spokesman, and answered, "Most probably it is simply ignorance on the students' part as to the function, need and value of a general practitioner in the community." The whole problem seems to be one of education, the conference decided, and presented its own proposition that general practitioners throughout the Dominion accept a medical student during the summer months as an apprentice. These clinical year students, the students argued, besides being of aid to the physicians would have an opportunity of viewing at first hand the functioning of a community doctor.

"He will be able to observe techniques and methods perhaps not emphasized at college; he will see an aspect of the doctor-patient relationship not seen in his clinical classes; and it is hoped he will be able to discern something of the unique position of the doctor in his community."

No time was lost in acting on this suggestion. By advertisement and personal contact general practitioners in all parts of Canada were appealed to to assume the responsibility for a medical student for the summer vacation, to accept his aid and permit him to work and learn. Many have done so and during the past summer months budding doctors from many of our universities have shared the lives, the joys and tribulations of general practitioners and country practice. It is a movement that can sanguinely be expected to gather momentum from year to year.

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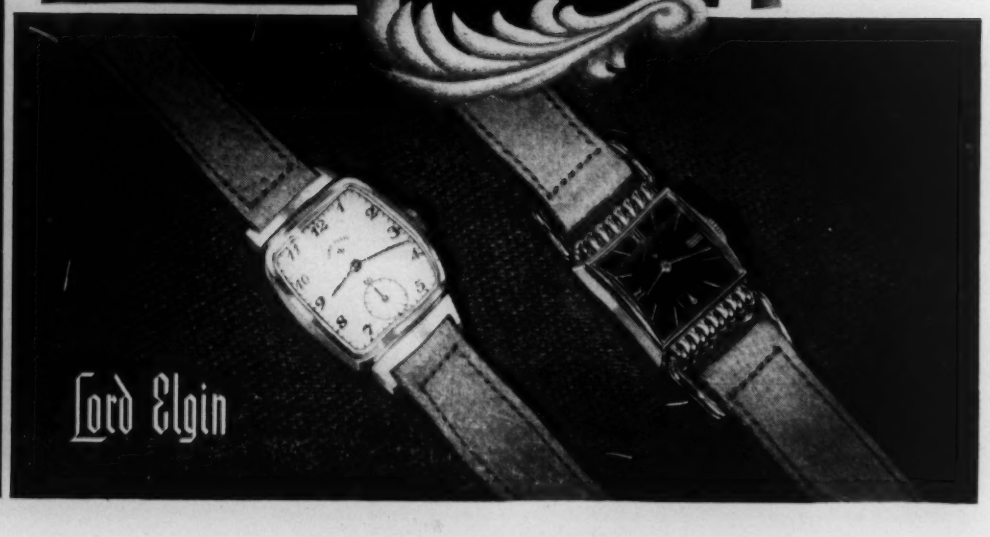

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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

A Guide Through Chaos In China; Story Of Her "Mystery Man"

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA—by John Fairbank—*Saunders*—*$4.50*.

DONALD OF CHINA — by Earle A. Selle—*Musson*—*$3.50*.

AN ever-swelling tide of Communist-guided revolution sweeps over half of China. A moribund Nationalist regime appears to be losing effective control of the remainder. The political development of the whole of Asia may be affected by the outcome. What should the new Republican administration which seems destined to take office in Washington next January, and which evinces a keen interest in the Chinese question, do about this? Here is a book with more answers than any other which this reviewer has seen.

"The United States and China" seems to have been consciously prepared in the form of a handbook for U.S. officials going to China, for State Department officers, for congressmen, journalists and university students. And for you and me.

Seldom, surely, have people argued more about a subject of which they knew so little, as Americans have argued about China. They have swung with Chiang, as the saviour of his country, and against him as a dictator and reactionary. They have seen the Chinese Communists as honest "agrarian reformers," and then as agents of the Kremlin. They have been pro-Stilwell and anti-Stilwell.

Fairbank cuts clean through all this. He describes how the present situation in China arose; what the old Chinese society was and how it broke up; what generated the forces which are tearing the country apart today. He tells how Chiang and the Kuomintang started out and what has happened to them; and he comes nearer than anyone else I have read to showing how much Soviet Communism and how much Chinese "new democracy" are mixed together in the Communist-led revolution.

Some will consider Fairbank slightly too understanding of the revolutionaries. But he is not apologizing for, any more than he is condemning, either side in China. His is purely a job of explanation, and he does it superbly. At the end he outlines the American policy which he believes will find the Achilles heel of the Chinese Communists, thwart Russian hopes of exploiting it, and promote a free China friendly to the U.S.

One thing the author is insistent on, is that if Americans think of their Chinese policy only in terms of power politics and checking Russian expansion, they will be disastrously defeated. They can only influence Chinese affairs in so far as they understand the tides of social change and work with them.

He makes a strong point that most U.S. contacts are with modern China, a thin veneer spread over old China, which even many modern Chinese fail to understand. Modern China is a small and relatively insignificant modern state, with an industry equal to that of tiny Belgium and railways and highways equal to those of impoverished Spain, spread over "the protean body of a vigorous people, in a vast and ancient land."

It always seems about as difficult for a person living in sparsely populated Canada, or even the United States, to comprehend the density of China's population, as to comprehend what a million light-years of distance means. Flying over the most populous parts of China you see a village of 50 to 100 families where you would see a single farm in Western America. People live 1,000 to the square mile in North China and 1,500 to the square mile in the southern rice areas.

Chiang and Confucius

From the time of Christ up to 1600 A.D. the population was stable at about 60 millions. In the early 1800's it was 200 millions, and it doubled in the century before the impact of the West. Chinese society was based on a dense and immobile peasantry, on agriculture rather than trade, not to speak of industry. This in itself explains much. The officials, who must first have been scholars, have been drawn from the landlord class, the only one which could maintain its sons during the years of arduous mastery of the written language and the classics up to passage of the famous examinations.

The language has thus exercised a tyranny over the Chinese masses, posing a heavy barrier to advancement rather than offering an open door to opportunity.

"No one can understand Chiang Kai-shek without understanding Confucius," Fairbank says — and that is a fair sample of his vigorous style. Confucianism may have seemed to many Westerners a mild and benevolent creed—or perhaps a quaint one. This writer shows how it has been a prime supporter of authoritarianism for 2,000 years. The aliens who have dominated China for half of the past thousand years found that they could only rule her in a Chinese way, by using Confucianism.

He takes a searching glance at just how the Manchus did this so successfully, right into our day, remarking that anyone who looks at modern China without seeing in the background the trappings of the Manchu Empire under which Chiang and the other leaders of today grew up, is no more sensible than a person looking at the modern U.S. without any recollection of Washington and Jefferson, Daniel Boone and Abe Lincoln.

In the same way, today's revolution in China is unintelligible without going back to the Taiping Rebellion of 1851. Pseudo-Christian and anti-Confucian in ideology, it failed to enlist the support of the Confucian literati and officialdom against the landlords and the Manchus, and failed after a dozen years. Today, with the Confucian tradition greatly weakened, the Chinese Communists claim to be carrying on in the spirit of the Taiping rebels. But they too have the problem of winning the intellectuals to a foreign ideology.

The author describes how the Westernization process was choked back in China at the time it was going ahead so rapidly in Japan, the "cataclysmic" series of reforms attempted in the "100 Days" following on the humiliating defeat by the Japanese in 1895, and the reaction which followed them.

Kuomintang and Communists

Fairbank describes the Kuomintang Nationalists as seeking to re-unify the country under a strong leader, modernize the government, inculcate a new loyalty to the nation, and monopolize power by a party dictatorship rather than through a new dynasty. Against this the Communists have been able to assume the leadership of a popular social revolution. Note that he says "been able to assume the leadership" of a revolution which was going on, and which under the circumstances of the break-up of an old society was bound to take place, with or without Karl Marx.

It is in North China, where the Nationalist government has never been so secure as in the South (and

(*Continued on page* 36)

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SCIENCE FRONT

Life Span Trend Will Taper Off; Longevity Boom Days Over

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

ANOTHER increase in the average life span of the population of the United States has been announced by the National Office of Vital Statistics, bringing the figure to nearly sixty-seven years. Thus far the changes have always been upward. Eventually these changes will taper off to vanishing small amounts.

The extension of the life span has been accompanied in the past by an average death rate that has been going down at an even faster rate. From now on, the statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company warns, the death-rate curve will cease going down and may take a very definite upward turn.

Even though the death-rate curve may turn upward, this does not mean we can no longer look forward to improvements in the average life span. These will continue for a while, but the longevity boom days are over, and we are now on that part of the curve where the steep upward climb stops and it begins to bend over preparatory to running a horizontal course.

The figures recently announced are based on the 1946 population, and they represent a spectacular increase over 1945. The average life span of 66.7 years for the whole population is a gain of one year accomplished in one year—a rate that could not be maintained continually, for it would mean that a century from now the population would have an average life span of 167 years.

Pre-1945 Increase

During the six years preceding 1945 the average life-span increase was two years, a rate only one-third as great, and a large portion of this improvement can be credited to statistical variations. The average life-span figure is actually the life expectancy of an infant born in the year for which the figure is given. Experience with previous population mortality then becomes the major factor in determining the probabilities for those at successive ages. The first year of life is a difficult one and mortality is high.

If it is kept in mind that the data are statistical and do not apply to any particular individual, but are the average of all in an age group, the table (for whites) prepared by the National Office of Vital Statistics enables one to calculate his or her probable remaining life span:

LIFE EXPECTANCY—

Age	Total Population	Males	Females
0	66.7	65.1	70.3
1	68.1	66.6	71.3
5	64.6	63.1	67.7
10	59.8	58.3	63.0
15	55.1	53.6	58.1
20	50.4	49.0	53.4
25	45.8	44.4	48.7
30	41.3	39.9	44.0
35	36.8	35.3	39.3
40	32.4	30.9	34.8
45	28.1	26.7	30.3
50	24.1	22.7	26.0
55	20.3	19.0	21.9
60	16.8	15.6	18.1
65	13.6	12.5	14.5
70	10.8	10.0	11.3
75	8.4	7.7	8.5

Whether a given individual attains more or less than the statistical average longevity for a person in his age group depends to a large extent on his experience with ancestors. If they were long lived, the descendant has a better chance of living beyond the average of his age group.

The upward swing in the death rate indicated for this year is caused by the increasing life span of previous years and a decreasing birth rate, which together cause the population to contain an increasing percentage of older persons. The low point—ten deaths for each 1,000 of population—was probably that of 1947. The uncertainty is caused by the statistical variations above and below a smooth calculated curve.

There is uncertainty about what the death rate will be in the future. Dr. P. K. Whelpton, of the United States Census Bureau, in a recent bulletin, "Forecasts of Population of the United States, 1945-1975," presents three probable courses of the death-rate curve during that period. In the low estimate it remains at ten, in the medium it rises to twelve, and in the high to fourteen in 1975. The high estimate for 1957 is approximately that of the 1910 rate.

Dr. Whelpton has calculated probable life-expectancy curves under all three possible death-rate courses. Under the high mortality rate, the life expectancy at birth in 1975 will diminish by nine months to 66.0 years, and under low mortality will increase by three years to 70.6 compared with present probabilities.

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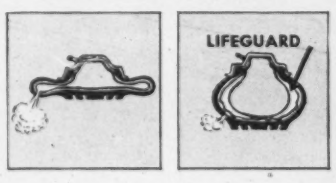

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LIGHTER SIDE

Anger-Energy And Antibiotics

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I RECOGNIZED Miss A.'s buoyant and encouraging manner the moment she came into the room. It was her *Reader's Digest* manner, and it turns up as regularly and punctually as the little periodical itself appears on the magazine stands.

"Well, how are you?" she asked. "Come on, wake up and smile."

"I can't wake up without my coffee," I said, "and I can't smile because I have a touch of sinus."

"Anger," Miss A. diagnosed briskly. "Suppressed anger, resulting in emotional conflict which in turn produces a physical disorder." She cast a glance over the breakfast table. "Let's face it. You were angry this morning over the electric power cutoff. You were preparing to make toast on the electric toaster and coffee in the electric percolator and you then proposed to read the paper by the light, I notice, of a sixty watt lamp. What happened? The power went off and you became angry. And since you recognized the uselessness of making a scene your suppressed anger created a scene of its own in your sinuses."

She paused, looking at me keenly, but found no response. In a moment she continued, "The obvious thing to do is to release your anger against some harmless object. Slamming the door or kicking the cat is inadvisable because this only makes you ashamed of yourself and angrier than ever. The method must be individually satisfying and socially acceptable. For instance, you might try beating a rug—"

"I don't beat rugs," I said sullenly. "I vacuum-clean them. And I can't vacuum-clean them because the power is off."

"Very well then, how about throwing rocks at a tin can?" Miss A. said.

"At my age!" I said. "Anyway, I couldn't hit a tin can."

MISS A. considered. After a moment she went on. "The next thing to do is to analyze the situation in the light of reason. First, ask yourself, 'What am I angry about?' "

"You've just explained that," I said. "I'm supposed to be angry at the Hydro-Electric Power Commission."

Miss A. nodded. "Exactly. Then the next question is, 'Is this the *real* cause of my anger?' "

"You're telling me, aren't you?" I said.

"Precisely," said Miss A. "And the third question is, 'How does the other fellow feel?' "

"What other fellow?" I asked.

—Canadian Army Photo

The Canadian Military Team which will take part in the Royal Winter Fair, November 16-24, in competition against crack teams from Mexico and France. Members of the team shown above, left to right, are: Maj. Gordon Gayford, Governor General's Horse Guards; Lt. W. R. Ballard, Queen's York Rangers; S/L Douglas J. Cleland, R.C.A.F. Team Captain, and Maj. Charles Baker, Jr., Governor General's Horse Guards.

"The Hydro-Electric Power Commission," Miss A. said. "It may feel that you should be using a forty watt bulb instead of a sixty watt, that you could make your toast on the gas ring and simply throw a handful of coffee into a pot of boiling water—"

"That's perfectly ridiculous," I said, getting into the argument in spite of myself. "The Hydro-Electric Power Commission is supposed to be a publicly-owned institution. Instead it's been made into a political football and a badly-fumbled football at that. . . . Here we are," I continued, growing more and more indignant, "a province practically surrounded by water-power. Yet Ontario is the only province in Canada that has to endure these prolonged and exasperating power cutoffs—"

"You see," Miss A. said triumphantly. "All you need to do is approach the subject rationally, in order to divert your anger-energy into the proper channels. Now, don't you feel better?"

I felt, actually, a great deal worse. I was hotly indignant by this time

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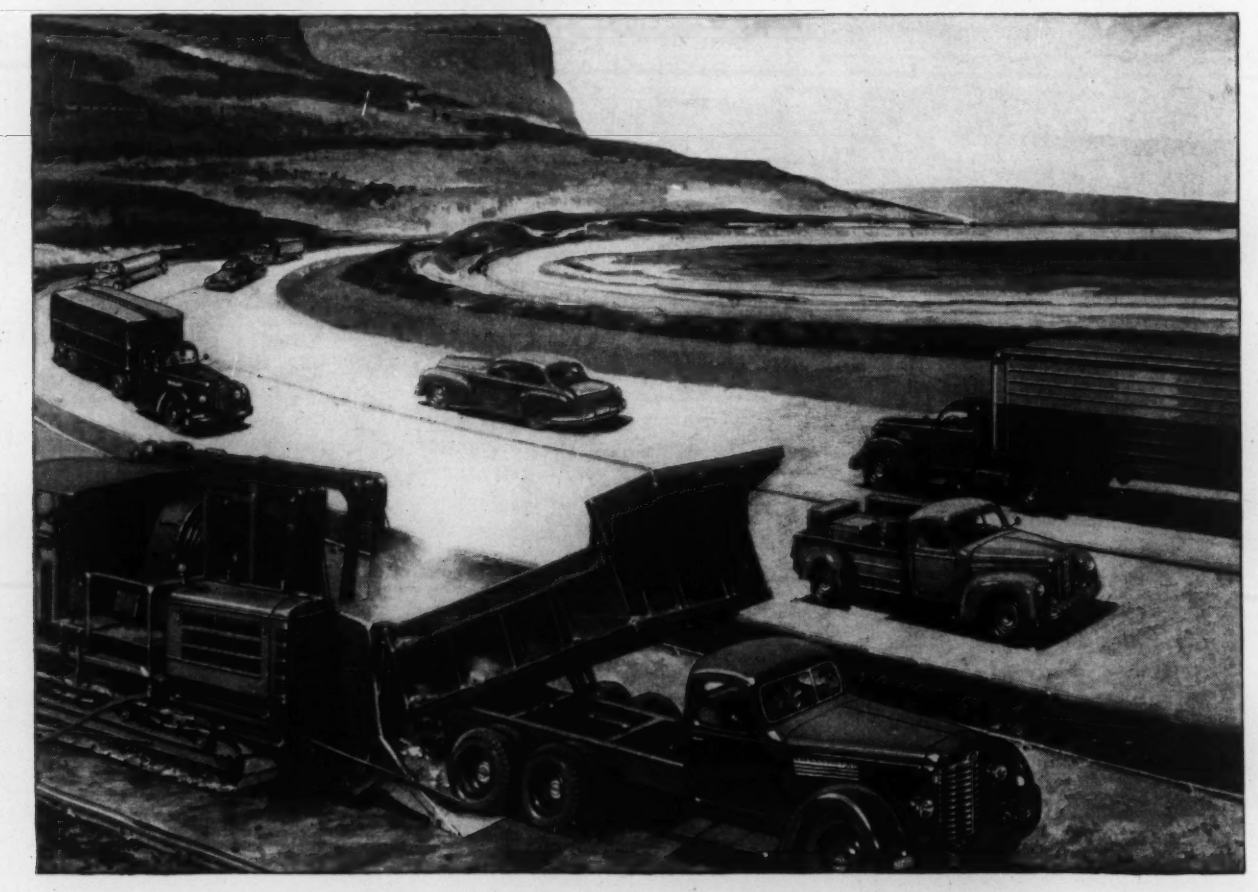

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both at the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the provincial government, and the drama in my sinuses had noticeably intensified.

"And the last question," Miss A. said encouragingly, "is: 'Can I do anything to change the situation?'"

"Not a damn thing," I said, "except use my vote in the next election."

Miss A. nodded. "The use of profanity is definitely an outlet," she said. "On the other hand it will be at least four years before you can find an outlet with your vote, and in that time you could easily develop double sinus, stomach ulcer, sacroiliac disturbances, subacute endocarditis, tularemia—or no, as a matter of fact tularemia, along with tsutsugamushi fever is fortunately susceptible to treatment by the new antibiotics which can now actually conquer many of the formerly deadly microbe infections of mankind—"

"Let's not bother about that," I said, "let's stick to the original article about therapeutic outlets for anger-energy."

Miss A. smiled warmly. "It was an exceptionally fine article," she said. "I'll bring it over for you to read. It will change your whole outlook. I know it has definitely changed mine."

"YOU mean you never have any more trouble with anger-energy?" I asked.

"Never," Miss A. said.

Repairs to Clarence House, future London home of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, are well under way, and it is expected the house will be ready by the New Year.

I said after a moment, "Look, let's try it out. How do you feel, say, about the oleomargarine situation?"

Miss A. smiled. "My natural tendency would be to grow angry," she said.

"I see," I said, "and is oleomargarine the *real* cause of your anger?"

"Certainly," Miss A. said, bristling a little. "Isn't it a justifiable cause for indignation when a whole population is denied a cheap and nutritive substitute for butter, particularly when you consider that the present price of butter is far beyond the reach of the working- and even middle-class family?"

"You must ask yourself, how does the other fellow feel?" I pointed out.

MISS A. turned pink. "The other fellow?" she said, "If you mean the dairy interests which are iniquitously opposing margarine because it may cut into their profits, and at the same time callously indifferent to the fate of a whole country exposed to an inevitable butter shortage—"

"Naturally," I said, "but the question is: 'Can you do anything to change the situation?'"

"I can protest," Miss A. said hotly. "I can raise my voice wherever possible at the infamy of dodging the whole question by passing it on to the Supreme Court." She drew a quivering breath. "The Supreme Court, which in spite of wasting four days in discussion at the expense of the tax-payer had nothing to offer the tax-payer in the end but a decision to reserve decision."

It was unfortunate that at that moment Amy, our old Persian cat, should have leapt affectionately into Miss A.'s lap. Miss A. jumped up, throwing her to the floor; and Amy, who in spite of a show of friendliness lives in a constant state of exacerbation, turned at once and clawed her stocking.

"Amy!" I said. "Bad cat!"

"You should get rid of that animal!" Miss A. said furiously.

I said that I would be very glad to replace Miss A.'s stocking but that Amy herself was irreplaceable. "She's in her fifteenth year," I said, "and she's trying to establish a record for cat-longevity." Miss A. looked at me with cold speechlessness, and I went on persuasively, "Naturally you are angry, but shouldn't we stop and ask ourselves what is the *real* cause of your anger? Is it Amy, or is it oleomargarine? How does Amy feel? What can be done about it, apart from kicking Amy, which while individually satisfying might not be socially acceptable?"

I am sorry to say that the discussion ended a little later with Miss A.'s going out and banging the front door. At that moment the electric power came on again. The electric toaster glowed, the coffee bubbled in the percolator, the sixty watt light bulb illuminated the morning paper.

I sat down to breakfast, filled with a fine satisfaction that was only faintly marred by the thought that my treatment of Miss A. had been the psychological equivalent of throwing rocks at a tin can.

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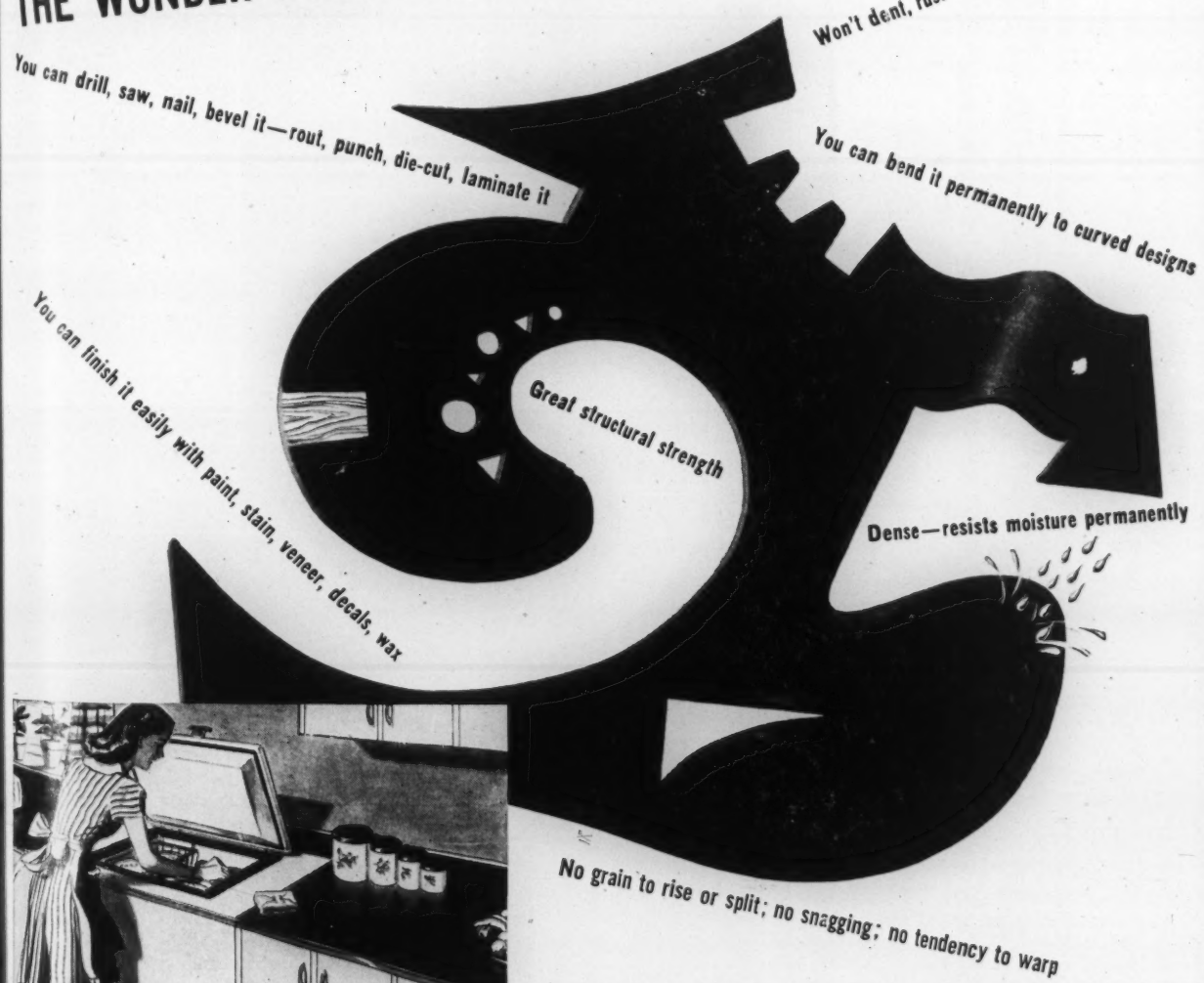
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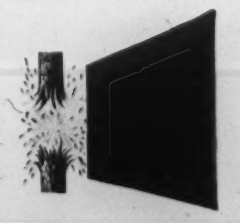

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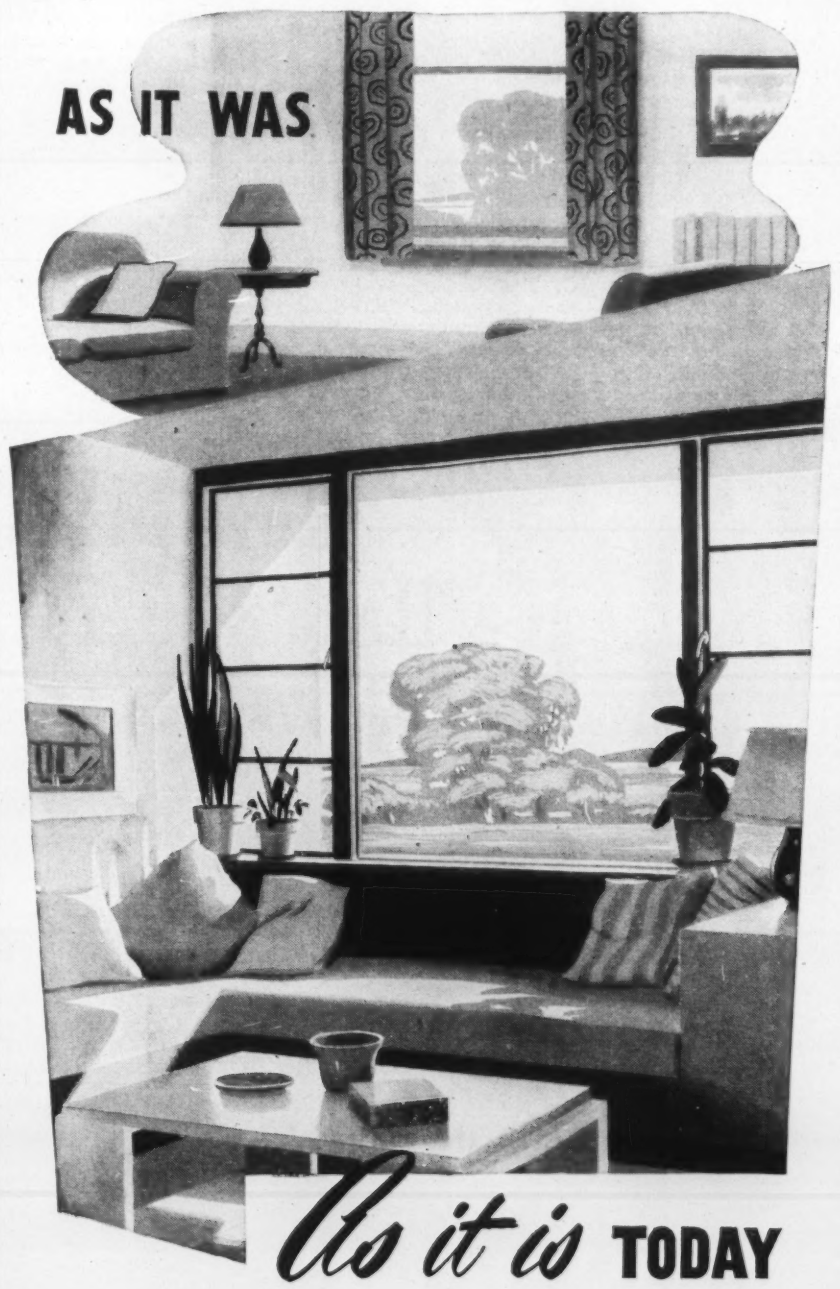

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France Squanders Assets With Weak Governments

By FRANK MacDERMOTT

With France in the throes of nation-wide Communist-controlled strikes, the country faces a crisis which, in turn, weakens the strength of Western Union. This British foreign correspondent points out some of the economic decay. For too long France has been squandering her assets, French investments have been doing nothing for the state, and no government has been strong enough to push through a law limiting strikes or controlling prices. Yet one of the reasons for the strikes is the price of food.

Paris.

THAT the French will "go Communist" in the sense of returning a Communist majority to parliament at the next general election is most unlikely; indeed proportional representation makes it nearly impossible. And if proportional representation were dropped in favor of the traditional French system of two ballots, combinations between other parties on the second ballot would result in the Communists having far fewer seats than they have now. A reconstitution of a "Popular Front" might upset this calculation, but so long as Marshall Aid and Western Union continue such an event is inconceivable, notwithstanding the impulse to join forces against General de Gaulle.

On the other hand, if there were a general election tomorrow under the existing system the Communists would probably remain the largest single party. (De Gaullists claim that they would outnumber the Communists by about 15, but they also claim not to be a party.) Considering the changes during the last two years in the international scene, it is amazing that the Communists can hold their ground electorally to the extent that they do.

Tight Labor Control

Still more depressing is their control of organized labor. Trustworthy figures are not available, but the usual guess is that the C.G.T., of which one of their most dynamic personalities — M. Benoit Frachon— is Secretary-General and principal spokesman, has 3 million adherents as against less than 2 millions belonging to the *Force Ouvrière* and the Catholic Federation of Trade Unions. It is true that the breaking away of the *Force Ouvrière* last December was a serious blow to the Communists, but its leadership is feeble and hesitating and they expect to repair the rupture in course of time. The present wave of strikes has this as one of its objects.

Third-Rate Issues

Party bitterness and preoccupation with third-rate issues, weak and short-lived governments, jobbery, corruption and the tendency to desert productive for parasitic occupations, are not new. Characteristic of the Third Republic, they filled with pessimism, as Bodley testifies, the Republican idealists who had lived on from the days of the Second Empire. The way to be cheerful about France before the First World War was to avert one's eyes from politics. Since then it has become increasingly difficult to do this.

Two world wars have resulted in great loss of wealth and great loss of confidence. The second is the more serious misfortune, and one well understands the tendency to try to cure it by reassuring statements. France still has wonderful assets in her soil, her climate, her Empire, her industrious, intelligent, orderly and thrifty population. It is obvious that she can come far nearer to self-sufficiency in food than Great Britain can — indeed, that her agriculture can and should become a great export industry. She can still provide for her visitors and for a high proportion of her citizens a *douceur de vivre* not easily matched elsewhere. These are days, however, when possession of assets is not enough. They must be used to the best advantage.

Too many of France's assets are being squandered or lying fallow. Though a good job has been done in repairing war's ravages, production is less than it ought to be in both agriculture and industry. The holdings of individual citizens in gold and foreign currencies are incalculable; no one doubts that they are immense and are widely distributed. But they do nothing for the state, and the franc suffers successive devaluations and remains in constant danger. Nobody wants to lend money to the government even for legitimate capital investment.

The state's poverty is such that defence estimates have had to be cut drastically. This is not a policy adopted to appease the government's left-wing supporters. Even conservatives and non-party technicians consider it inevitable. The armed forces are admittedly almost destitute of equipment. The needed modern equipment cannot be manufactured here. It can be obtained only by some new edition of American Lend-Lease, for, apart from the budgetary problem, its purchase abroad is rendered impossible by France's exchange position.

That position gets worse owing to soaring wages and prices. Exports tend to change from finished products to raw materials, not because of sinis-

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ter American pressure, as M. Frachon suggests, but because labor costs make the finished article impossibly expensive. During the first eight months of 1948 the foreign trade balance showed a deficit of about $588 millions as compared with $380 millions during the same months in 1947. It would have been $652 millions but for a favorable balance with France's own overseas territories.

Coal, electricity, gas, banking and insurance have been nationalized in the name of social justice. To put it soberly, they are not enriching the state as they are alleged to have enriched "the 200 families." Nationalization has not yet given dividends in either efficiency or contentment. The public services are the chief breeding grounds of strikes. Reform and retrenchment in this field have often been promised and never really achieved, since party patronage and electoral considerations are involved. The tax system is notoriously bad. The government is pledged to produce a measure for reforming it by December. The problem is to catch many thousands of prosperous persons who pay no income tax or far too little, and to encourage rather than discourage production.

"Sacred" Right

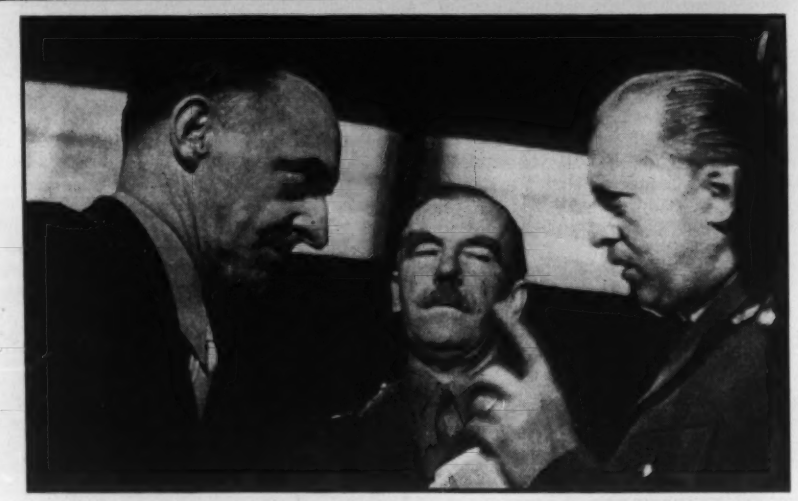
The "sacred" right to strike is enshrined in the Constitution and the Communists do not conceal their intention to use it (a) to smash the Marshall Plan, (b) to impede French re-armament, and (c) to force the creation of a new government with themselves in it.

But the danger of strikes would be mitigated if, as the terms of the Constitution foreshadow, a law were passed limiting its exercise. Except in regard to the police, no government has dared to push one through. Whatever the aims of the leaders, the individual striker is primarily interested in the price of food.

Successive governments have failed lamentably to solve the problem of food prices. The price of meat is the issue of the moment, and, as it affects many other agricultural prices, the battle for Western Europe may be won or lost in the market of *la villette*.

The moral of all this is that France cannot recover unless a number of difficult things are done. M. Paul Reynaud, whose advent to office sent up French government 3 per cent from 60 to 75, imputes his speedy ejection from the Ministry of Finance to the same sort of resentment that once provoked the execution of bearers of bad news. But he is certainly prouder of his attempt to administer a salutary psychological shock in 1948 than of having said in 1940 "We shall win because we are the stronger."

Transient governments show courage by fits and starts, but it always evaporates too soon because their own followers faint by the wayside. Firmness and efficiency over a period of time are indispensable, and if they were forthcoming not only would economic problems be solved but Communism and Gaullism would alike become infinitely less formidable.



Allied commanders in Berlin, (l. to r.) U.S. Gen. Lucius Clay, France's Gen. Pierre Koenig and Britain's Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, are determined on continuing airlift through winter. In last four months 310,994 tons of food, fuel and other essentials have been flown in by air forces.

BAGATELLE

Dialogue

By THADDEUS KAY

"IT REMINDS me," said the little man with the brief case, "of the time, during the war, when my tank was cut off from the rest of the regiment."

"That was bad," I said.

He shook his head. "No, that was good. Our other tanks ran into a flock of 88's and were knocked out. We'd stopped in a little hollow, where they couldn't get a shot at us."

"Well, that was good," I said.

He shook his head. "No, that was bad, because a platoon of German infantry found us there. They didn't have bazookas but they pounded on the sides of the tank with their rifles and tried to find holes to toss grenades in."

"That was bad," I said.

He shook his head. "No, that was good. Pretty soon the rest of the crew couldn't stand it any longer and bailed out."

"That was good, for them," I said.

He shook his head. "No, that was bad, for them. They got shot climbing out. But I was trapped inside the tank."

"That was bad," I said.

He shook his head. "No, that was good, because the Germans noticed that only four of the crew had bailed out and they came looking for me, one at a time. As each man put his head through the tank hatch I beaned him with a pistol-butt and pulled him inside, until pretty soon I had the whole platoon piled in there."

"*That* was good," I said.

He shook his head. "No, that was bad, because I didn't know how to drive a tank and we were deep in enemy territory."

"Bad," I said.

He shook his head. "Good. One of the Germans *did* know how to drive a tank. I made him get into the driver's seat and drive back to my lines, while I covered them all with my pistol. I figured I'd win at least the Victoria Cross for not only saving my tank but capturing a whole platoon of the enemy single-handed."

"That was good," I said.

He shook his head. "That was bad, because when I got out of the tank no one would believe there was a platoon of infantry inside. So when nobody did anything the German who could drive a tank drove it away and back to his own lines. I was court-martialled for allowing a tank in my charge to be stolen."

"That was very bad," I said.

He shook his head. "No, that was very good. I was found guilty and thrown out of the army. Back in civilian life, I invented a device based on my wartime experiences. I have here," and he opened the brief case, "a revolutionary new mouse trap. You will see that it is shaped something like a tank, with a hole on top and a piece of cheese inside. When the mouse puts his head through the hole, a small hammer is released and . . ."

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THE WORLD TODAY

Full Scope Of Atlantic Pact; Chiang's Regime Near End?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE event of October 26 almost certainly will become one of the great milestones in post-war history. The formal proposal of the Western Union countries to join with the United States and Canada in a North Atlantic Pact, to put a preponderance of power on the side of peace, is in happy contrast to the fateful milestones of the pre-war era, with their acquiescence in the Manchurian, Rhineland, Abyssinian, Spanish, Austrian and Czechoslovakian aggressions of the militarist powers, until world war was made certain.

The Atlantic Pact has grown out of the "Armstrong Plan" published on the eve of the U.N. Assembly last year, proposing the setting up of regional defence pacts under Article 51 of the Charter; Mr. St. Laurent's speech to the Assembly a few days later, warning that if the U.N. remained "divided in dissension and frozen in futility" like-minded members would have to look to their defence among themselves; the launching of Western Union last spring; and the Vandenberg Resolution passed by the U. S. Senate in June promising American support to such regional arrangements.

The mildly-worded Vandenberg Resolution, drawn up by the Republican senator in collaboration with the State Department, attracted no wide attention at the time. It said only that "this government . . . . should particularly pursue the following objectives within the United Nations Charter: association of the United States, by constitutional process, with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its national security."

It opened the way, however, for American participation in the talks which have led thus far towards the Atlantic Pact. Spurred by the Berlin crisis, these talks were opened at the State Department with the Washington representatives of Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Canada on July 6.

Take Until Next Summer

With tension heightening, American and Canadian military observers were sent to London in August to sit in with the staff planners of the Western Union countries, to help them lay their plans on the assumption of the aid which reasonably could be expected from this side of the Atlantic if the pact went through.

With the State Department urging the Western Union powers to note carefully the stipulation of the Vandenberg Resolution that American association would depend on "continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid," the latter countries pressed through the merger of their defence planning, under Field Marshal Montgomery as commander-in-chief, a month ago.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Lester Pearson predicted that an Atlantic Pact would soon be announced; and when the formal proposal was made last week, he immediately associated Canada with it. From first to last, Canadian foreign policy under St. Laurent and Pearson has played a leading role.

What now remains to be done is the formal negotiation of the pact, probably by Western Union and Canadian diplomats at the State Department in Washington; the acceptance of this obligation by the U.S. Senate, after committee discussion and by the two-thirds majority required for ratification of a treaty; and the final signing ceremony by the foreign ministers of the countries concerned. This could run into next summer.

Should events permit the deliberate development of the pact, there is still a great deal to be done to make it into the effective instrument which it is hoped it will be. Note again its full name: North Atlantic Regional Security Arrangement. On the map of the North Atlantic Greenland, Iceland and Eire occupy prominent positions, and the experience of the recent U-boat war showed the importance of these territories as air and sea bases defending our convoys.

Others To Be Included?

Since the chief Soviet naval threat is the use of the latest style German U-boats, fast and difficult to detect, of which they secured completed ships, plans and large quantities of component parts, the inclusion of Greenland, Iceland and Eire, in the pact is considered important by the North Atlantic naval powers.

To include Greenland would mean bringing in its parent country, Denmark. A recent Gallup Poll in that country showed a strong sentiment, about two-to-one, in favor of joining the Western bloc. The inclusion of Denmark would allow the Western powers to control the egress from the Baltic of Soviet submarines.

The British are aware that the prospect of being sealed into the Baltic might well prompt the Soviets to emulate the Germans in seizing Norway, as a most favorable base for U-boat operations. They would like to see Norway (with Spitsbergen) included in the pact; and again, public opinion polls in that country are favorable. Next in order the British look to Portugal and her Azores Islands, both so valuable to naval control of the North Atlantic and as links on the all-weather air route across that ocean.

In order after these countries, it is said that the British would like to see included Sweden, as providing the main strength of the Scandinavian countries and a valuable industrial base for them—or for Soviet Russia; Greece and Turkey, controlling Soviet egress from the Black Sea and covering the strategic Middle East; and Italy, with its frontier jutting into Central Europe and as defensible as the Pyrenées, and controlling the egress of Soviet U-boats from Yugoslav ports, should these become available.

Obviously it would be a very tall order to include all of these countries in the original pact, and it seems improbable that they will be included. Of the stronger ones, Italy asked France last August to sponsor its membership in Western Union, and has given further commitments through Premier de Gasperi and Foreign Minister Sforza to General Marshall, on his recent visit to Rome.

Sweden still holds out for neutrality, and public opinion polls there contrast sharply with those in Denmark and Norway on adherence to a Western grouping.

The attitude of Portugal is obscure. She might be diffident about joining while Spain is excluded. And to the British, French and a great many people in all the other countries concerned in a North Atlantic pact the moral question of including in this family General Franco's government, a creature of Nazi-Fascist policy, still outranks the supposed strategic ad-

Station Agent Pulls Man from Tracks in Nick of Time

WINS DOW AWARD

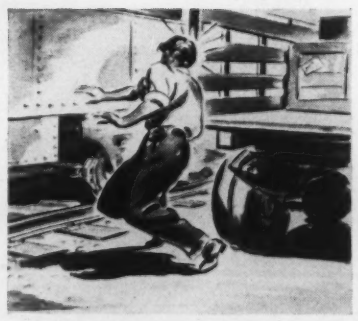
EDWARD McNAMARA
OF GLASGOW STATION, ONT.
risks life to save stunned man from wheels of moving train

The morning local was just about to pull out from Glasgow Station, near Arnprior, Ontario. Royce Macklaim was standing by his truck, close to the tracks, when the train began to move. Side-stepping quickly to avoid a shower of water thrown from the train, he lost his balance and stumbled . . . striking his head against his truck. Temporarily stunned, he fell directly across the tracks — underneath the second last coach of the slowly moving train!

ACTS IN SPLIT SECOND

In what seemed like a fraction of a second, station agent Edward McNamara, who was also on the platform, leaped to the man's assistance. At great risk to his own life he grasped Macklaim by the ankles and dragged him clear of the tracks — just as the heavy wheels passed over the spot where his head had been, seconds before.

Macklaim suffered from shock and a gash on the head . . . but, thanks to the almost unbelievable speed, courage and presence of mind of the agent, was otherwise unhurt. We are proud to pay tribute to Edward McNamara of Glasgow Station, Ontario, through the presentation of The Dow Award.



Macklaim lost his balance trying to avoid a shower of water from the train. In doing so, he struck his head against the rack of his truck and fell onto the tracks, under the train.

Although the truck driver suffered from shock and a gash in the head, he was otherwise uninjured — thanks to the action of the quick-thinking station agent.

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vantage of a second line of defence on the Pyrenées.

For the Americans even to discuss this strategic concept (as Senator Gurney appears to have done with Franco) undermines the confidence of the French, Belgians and Netherlanders, on whom must depend the manning of the Rhine. An even worse effect would be produced by public discussion of another concept sometimes considered by American strategists in private: the raising of a German Army as a barrier to Soviet expansion westwards.

Or Start With Family?

Those who discuss this insist that they are only being "practical"—that the Germans represent, after all, the most disciplined military people facing the Soviets and have the Ruhr armaments potential handy for their equipment. But such "practical" considerations could thoroughly undermine the moral foundations of the Western Defence grouping.

To bring in the Germans, in any such favored way, long before their reform has been satisfactorily established, would introduce a new danger into the international situation and a bitter dispute into the councils of the Atlantic Pact powers. Western Germany will have to be closely tied to the Atlantic group, but for our protection and under our control, not in any way which would further her independent military revival.

This discussion of the problems connected with bringing into the Atlantic Pact all those countries whose adherence would round it out strategically rather tends to emphasize the advantages, I think, of confining it at first to the smaller "family" group, the countries of Western Union, the United States and Canada, among whom relatively easy and confident relations exist; and this is probably what will be done. What this group lacks in strategic bases it makes up in power and in the absence of difficult moral and political problems.

Even among this group of old allies and family friends there is much to be worked out specifically, set down on paper and accepted as a binding contract.

Their pact will have to include a guarantee of each other's territorial integrity; a pooling of their land, sea and air forces, possibly designating quotas for each participant; the standardization of their training and arms as far as practicable; the provision of arms by the U.S. and Canada through some form of lend-lease to build up the Western Union forces designed to man the line of the Rhine (some 45 well-trained and mobile divisions are contemplated in the plan, though that will take a couple of years); and the setting-up of a unified command on the SHEAF model, presumably with an American commander-in-chief.

Those are the technical details. How quickly and satisfactorily they will be worked out will depend in part on the persistence of the present East-West tension, and in part on the steps taken by the European members to satisfy the wording of the Vandenberg Resolution specifying "continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid" and the conviction of Dewey and Dulles that American aid will in the end be wasted unless Western Europe takes long steps towards unity.

Dewey said in his major foreign policy speech at Salt Lake City that this aid should be used to "push and prod" the Western European nations towards unity. Taking note of this, the foreign ministers of Western Union stressed last week that they would take measures to further closer unity.

While things in Western Europe are beginning to look up so much that Bevin can speak of relative security compared to the dangerous situation of 18 months ago (that would be at the time of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, when it is said that Secretary Marshall became convinced that our diplomacy could produce no effect upon the Soviets until there was greater strength behind it), the situation in the Far East becomes steadily graver.

Big Crisis in China

For many weeks I have been intending to do an article on the developing military crisis in China. Now it has arrived, in full gravity. Boiled down to its essentials, it is this. Ineffectually aided by the U.S. (which has never been convinced that it could make aid to Chiang's government effective, and which wasted a crucial year trying to get Chiang to bring the Communists into his government, Chiang Kai-shek has been trying to hold more of Manchuria and North China than he had the strength to manage.

Two years ago American strategists advised him to pull out of Manchuria, of which he has never been able to occupy but a small part since the war, and concentrate on establishing solid control of all North China. It was a hard decision to make. Manchuria had nearly three-quarters of the industry and railroads of all China, and these were vital to the modernization and development of the rest of the country.

Chiang tried to hold Mukden, greatest industrial centre of Asia before the Red Army stripped its factories in 1945, and the main cities, coal mines, iron mines and power plants of Southern Manchuria. Gradually his armies were pinned into the big cities. For months the garrison of the capital, Changchun, was cut off. A fortnight ago it was starved into surrender.

Changchun had some supply by air, through General Chennault's transport service. Mukden has had a very large air supply, since the corridor connecting it with Peiping was cut. But it was a losing operation, pinning down a large number of what had been Chiang's best American-trained and equipped troops, forces which were more and more needed to save what could be saved in North China.

Something Went Wrong

Chiang apparently decided at last, after his flight to Mukden a few weeks ago, to evacuate the city. He remained in Peiping to supervise the operation. The forces in the Mukden enclave—fifty miles or so in diameter—were to surge westward and reopen the corridor to Peiping, picking up the nine divisions pinned in the port of Hulutao en route.

The plan went wrong. Part of the force surging westward appears to have gone over to the Communists, as part of the Nationalist force has done lately with disturbing frequency, in Tsinan, Changchun and other places. Meanwhile the defence of Mukden had been too weakened to hold the city, and the evacuation turned suddenly into a frantic flight on Friday last week. The remaining forces, it appears, will now make southwards towards the port of Yinghow.

How large a part will reach the port and how many of these can be taken off in a "Dunkirk" operation remain to be seen. A great many of the infantry landing craft in which the United States Navy transported many of these troops to Manchuria in 1945 must long since have been laid up or returned to the States.

The debacle in Manchuria, coming on top of a long series of military reverses in North China lately is bound to shake Chiang's position, and may bring him down at last. Economically his regime is in desperate straits, now raising only 10 percent of its expenditures from revenue. Popular morale is reflected in the lowered morale of the Nationalist troops; it is a real question whether Chiang can regain the confidence of a sufficiently large part of the nation.

It was probably not by accident that the correspondent of the New York *Times*, Henry Lieberman, mentioned in connection with the loss of Manchuria that the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-Liang, who was driven from there by the Japs in 1931, and later was involved in the famous kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek in 1936, is now interned in Formosa. Though no longer very young, the "Young Marshal" is one of the few figures with sufficient popular reputation and military ability to assume the leadership should it slip from Chiang's hands.

Photo By Crampton

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THE BOOKSHELF
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The Ships And Sailors Of Salem Lend Savor To A New Romance

By EDWARD EARL

THE RUNNING OF THE TIDE—by Esther Forbes—*Allen*—$4.50.

"HER midwives tried one trick of their trade after another. She would not move. They whispered together, scratched their heads. Then, suddenly, as if she had made up her mind to risk it, she took the ways with a rush, and the owner's youngest grandchild hurled a bottle after her careering prow.

"'Ship! In the name of God I call thee *Vitrix*'."

The *Vitrix* was the last gamble of a once prosperous family of seafaring merchants. If she returned, the Inman family would be wealthy. If she were lost, so were the Inmans. And the Inmans were among the proudest folk in Salem.

Salem too was at the height of its glory at the turn of the 19th century. Ships crowded her wharfs; her warehouses were bursting with spices, silks, ivory, from Sumatra, China and Zanzibar. The wealth of the world poured in, and the magic of the seven seas wrapped her in glamor and mystery.

For a brief moment in time, Salem was the busiest and most prosperous of all the famous New England ports. The Inman family too was at the peak of influence and affluence, and the novel treats of their respective fall and decline.

There were four boys and one girl in the Inman family. Although each had been touched with genius, only one achieved his ambition — and he became a cotton industrialist. Dash, the oldest boy, was a captain at nineteen, the ablest of New England captains. He could command without raising his voice or his fists. He knew his ships better than he knew himself. This uncanny knowledge was developed to such a degree that some said he had sold his soul to the devil but in return for this ability must remain forever at sea. Perhaps this was true for he never gained happiness ashore.

Brilliant, handsome, dashing, it was only natural that he should be passionately in love with the most beautiful belle of Salem, Polly Mompesson. But her father again and again prevented their marriage. Dash turned to the fisher girl, Dulcie. Peter, the youngest Inman, accepted the responsibility for his brother's error. In doing so, he thought he was saving his worshipped brother's name, fame and fortune. Instead, he wrecked it. The novel turns on the adjustments of conscience and the impulsive love affairs of the impetuous Inmans.

As a romantic novel, it is an oddly exciting one. Historical details are not permitted to obstruct the story's fast pace. The courtships and love affairs are far removed from the languid romances which disfigure most novels of this type. The plot is thick with the interaction of personalities, and the characterizations are extraordinarily clear cut.

One of the best features of this novel is the way in which the author develops her characters. In spite of the fact that dozens of unusual personalities thread their way through the book, each one is introduced so clearly and so leisurely that each is forcefully distinct. Except for the background and environment of the 19th century, the people seem to be modern, living personalities.

How To Win—

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF GAMESMANSHIP—by Stephen Potter—*Oxford*—$1.75.

"GAMESMANSHIP" is a new word in the English language, and most readers of this little manual will agree that it was badly needed. Mr. Potter, its inventor, defines the term as "the art of winning games without actually cheating," and the numerous examples of the art that he selects from many different outdoor and indoor games prove that the tactics of gamesmanship can be as interesting as the game itself.

The basic principle of gamesmanship is to get your opponent off his game, always remembering that "the good gamesman is the good sportsman." Sportsmanship, Mr. Potter shows, can be effectively employed by the good gamesman. For example, in a golf foursome, "do not attempt to irritate partner by spending too long looking for your lost ball. This is unsporting. But good gamesmanship which is also good sportsmanship can be practised if the gamesman makes a great and irritatingly prolonged parade of spending extra time looking for his opponent's ball."

The little book is an excellent parody of all books about games and the tone of deep earnestness which runs through it adds point to the parody. It would make an excellent present for anyone who does not take his games too seriously. Giving it to a player whose heart and soul is in his game is gamesmanship.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Klein's Latest Verse Collection An Event In Canadian Letters

By L. A. MACKAY

THE ROCKING CHAIR — by A. M. Klein — *Ryerson—$2.25.*

RYERSON POETRY CHAP-BOOKS—by G. Bartole, M. E. Coulby, M. Harrington, D. Howard, A. N. Levine, J. A. B. McLeish, R. Nichols, L. Pratt—*Ryerson—50 cents—60 cents.*

RUTH — by Barbara Villy Cormack — *Privately printed.*

CRY CADENCE—by Howard Griffen—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.00.*

T. S. ELIOT: A Selected Critique—edited by Leonard Unger—*Clarke, Irwin—$5.00.*

THE appearance of A. M. Klein's most recent collection of verse, "The Rocking Chair," is an event of prime importance in Canadian letters. Mr. Klein has long been recognized as a poet of uncommon vigor and eloquence, with a masterly power of portraying character, a broad and penetrating sympathy, a wit that can shade from indignation to humor, and a command of phrase at once musical and memorable. In this book he brings to the portrayal of the life of French Canada a mature understanding both of present strains and of traditional influences in that life.

Mr. Klein's muse, if one may be permitted the old-fashioned phrase, has begun to look outward rather than inward. The active and muscular movement of the phrase has become less sweeping. The skilfully and rationally allusive style has changed its imagery. The rich background of Jewish tradition that vivified his earlier work is replaced by a faculty of observation at once intimate and objective, which still achieves its happiest results when it is directed to portraying people, either singly, or in homogeneous groups. Here is a fine gallery of portraits and figure-pieces, not narrowly particular, nor loosely generalized, and quite unmistakably French Canadian.

No Slick Solutions

It must not be supposed that he has become a merely descriptive poet, even in the interpretive sense of that term. The lyric and satiric strains prominent in his earlier work have retained their strength. His indignation with social injustice is all the more effective for its control, and its rejection of slick solutions; and the lyric note has a more assured firmness than in his earlier work. Yet where the personal focus is absent, the intensity decreases, sometimes to the point of merely clever writing; still, when cleverness achieves the compact allusiveness of the fourth stanza of *Pawnshop*, or such immediately effective images as in the *Grain Elevator*, where "Saskatchewan is rolled like a rug of thick and golden thread", it carries its own satisfaction. An ingenious attempt at a bilingual poem on Montreal is interesting more for its adroitness than for its achievement. The last and longest poem, *Portrait of the Poet as Landscape*, admirably combines balance of judgment with resolute intensity of conviction. It is an incisive and open-minded criticism, equally free from illusion and irresolution, of the place allotted to the poet in the modern world, and the places the poets have allowed themselves to take, or attempted to make for themselves in that world.

The Ryerson Poetry Chap-Books continue their valuable work of introducing new writers and keeping the work of known writers before the public. Albert Levine has a compact and vigorous style, a fine power of direct and forceful statement, and the ability to concentrate on a strongly unified impression. John McLeish's reminiscent picture of an evening in a prairie town shows an effective command of evocative detail, and a competently varied rhythm. Margaret Coulby's concise and sympathetic verse displays in its imagery an immediate and alert awareness of physical impressions. The work of Lenore Pratt, Dorothy Howard and Ruby Nichols is pleasant, sincere, competent, and unpretentious. If it does not open new vistas of experience, it agreeably recalls elements of the reader's past experience. Michael Harrington writes of seamen with a rough vigor and a spate of words, Genevieve Bartole smoothly of life and love, but neither seems to have yet achieved an adequate idiom of expression.

Barbara Cormack's "Ruth" is a sympathetic and unpretentious narrative of the experiences of an English bride settling in on a western farm. The characters are kindly and credible, the events bear the stamp of authenticity. The style, deliberately familiar and occasionally commonplace, attempts to follow changes of mood by changes of pace in the telling.

"Cry Cadence", by Howard Griffen, won the 1947 contest of the League to Support Poetry. The poems, which have appeared in a wide variety of literary magazines, are thoughtful and carefully worked over. They are concerned with human predicaments in peace and war, with artists and works of art, with natural objects and observed scenes. The sequence of ideas, the choice of epithets and images, give evidence of reading and reflection, of attentive decision and arrangement. There is only one thing to be said against the book: it is frigid. It simply lacks the indefinable glow and the organizing music that identify poetry.

Leonard Unger's collection of critical essays on T. S. Eliot is the sort of book that can be reviewed only in a brief paragraph, or in an article of several thousand words. Thirty-one critics are included, dating from 1919 to 1947, and quoted at lengths that vary from one page to forty-six, averaging about fifteen pages. The arrangement is not chronological, nor by groups of subjects or attitudes; the material is so disposed that if one reads it in the order of presentation, which few are likely to do, each essay will develop or debate some judgment in the preceding article.

A wide variety of opinion, favorable and unfavorable, is represented, dealing with Eliot's critical and creative work up to and including the *Four Quartets*. The essays chosen are illuminating both for the understanding of Eliot's critical and creative work, and for the illustration of its impact on contemporary criticism; and they are supplemented by a copious bibliography of reviews and studies of Eliot's writings. For anyone interested in modern poetry, this is a book of first-rate importance.

Very Mixed Bag

By B. K. SANDWELL

LEADING CANADIAN POETS—edited by W. P. Percival—*Ryerson—$3.50.*

IN selecting writers for the series of twenty-nine articles on as many so-called "Leading Canadian Poets" which make up this book the editor, Dr. W. P. Percival, sought persons who had a close acquaintance with the poet to be dealt with. If the object had been to secure biographical material this might have had some value, but for purposes of criticism it has very little. Nobody could possibly tell from these articles what were the relations of the "leading poets" among themselves, how much more or less leading each one was, nor even in most cases what part of his work is significant and what not. Pelham Edgar happened to be an excellent critic as well as a friend of some scores of poets, so we get good articles on Carman, D. C. Scott and Pratt. D. C. Scott himself wrote the Lampman article, and there are one or two others of quality, though in no case has the writer space to do justice to his subject. But taken as a whole this is very mixed bag and leaves one wondering how such dull lives produced any poetry at all.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

Ready-Made Notebook

By DONALD PRENTISS

THE TRAGEDY OF HAMLET—*International Student Publications—$1.00.*

WE HAVE never been enthusiasts—and we do not think that the Stratford bard would have been either—of the pedagogical procedure of squeezing Shakespeare dry, line by line, word by word. Courses of study for secondary school English literature, we are glad to notice, have in recent years valiantly tried to get away from this piece-meal hacking and sought to introduce students to some larger concepts of Shakespearean drama. Yet despite these noble efforts the line-by-line method remains the backbone technique of all too many teachers and "lining questioning" the main burden of any examination.

Now comes a book which is frankly a Shakespeare notebook. On the same pages appear the text of "Hamlet", notes on opposite lines for difficult meanings, space for student's comments, all neatly boxed together for loose-leaf binder use and attractively illustrated with scenes from Sir Laurence Olivier's movie production of "Hamlet". Ample space is given to traditional explanatory material as well as some interesting facts, of which Mr. J. Arthur Rank will approve, about the film. Perhaps the most ingenious part of the book, or notebook, is the section of questions. The technique is the objective type of multiple choice and seems to have been intelligently employed.

—*Photo by Leatherdale*
LEWIS MILLIGAN

Since it is a photostat production, the typography is somewhat uneven in clarity—but, after all, one should not object too much if a notebook is neat, and this one is. A more important criticism, however, is the nebulous grading. Presumably it would meet the requirements for, say, Grade XII, but in some respects would be too advanced for Grades X and XI, while not quite of Grade XIII intensity. Two versions of the same material to meet separate grade groups might overcome this difficulty.

Settled Form

By J. E. MIDDLETON

SILURIA—Poems by J. Lewis Milligan—*Ryerson—$1.00.*

NORSE raiders come to anchor before an imaginary Welsh valley called Siluria. The virgin queen orders peace, but her chief courtier treacherously rouses the peasants to defence. The ships of the raiders are burned, but the invaders make short work of the traitor and his company. The queen tends the wounded Norse leader.

This theme, a constant in romantic literature, is treated here in ballad form with four-line stanzas of alternate rhyming. Among other poems in this slender volume is a meditation on Stonehenge and the forgotten worshippers who raised the strange temple of monoliths.

For those who prefer the settled forms of verse to the disorderly but urgent passion of the moderns, this is pleasant reading.

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LONDON LETTER

Health Minister Finds His Housing Finances Are Far From Healthy

By P.O'D.

London.

MR. Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, has a remarkable gift for dramatizing himself and his policies. He even dresses the part—or gossip belies him. It is said that when he makes a speech to his supporters down in the mining region of Wales from which he comes, he is always careful to take off his Whitehall hat and collar and replace them with a cap and muffler, and so become one of "the boys" again. However that may be, he is a very eloquent man, and never more eloquent than when recounting his achievements and those of his Department.

Recently Mr. Bevan has been sounding the loud trumpet over his housing program—"homes for the workers" springing up in ordered rows like well-trained mushrooms all over the land, in strong contrast with the callous lethargy of private enterprise. Where would all these houses be if the predatory Tories had been in power? Nowhere, of course. The workers would presumably be living out under the hedges.

Now comes the report of the special committee of inquiry—set up, it must in all fairness be admitted, by Mr. Bevan himself—to look into the cost of housebuilding, and try to find out why the average house built by local authorities in 1947 has cost 3¼ times as much as its pre-war counterpart, and required twice as much labor and one-third more material. The report must come as a painful shock to a good many of Mr. Bevan's admirers, rather like the cold plunge after the comfortable heat and soothing massage in the warm room of the Turkish bath—salutary perhaps, but still a shock.

Some of these increases in cost are natural enough. The new type of council-built worker's house is a little larger than the pre-war average, and so requires more material. The cost of material has greatly increased, and so also has the cost of labor, partly because the men get bigger wages, and partly because they don't work so hard. The increases in wages are not unreasonable compared with other industries, but the committee estimates that not far from half the increased labor cost is due to the "decline in productivity since 1939"—and that is unreasonable. Shocking, in fact.

A large part of these costs is being borne by the State in the form of subsidies to the local authorities. These subsidies now amount to about £7,500,000 a year, and are expected soon to rise to £10,000,000—and go on indefinitely. For all this money are we getting more houses than in 1938? No, just over half—56 per cent, to be exact.

Altogether private enterprise does not seem to have done so badly in the bad old days. But of course it would be a mistake to assume that private enterprise could do so well now. It couldn't—not in the conditions of these times—but there is good reason for believing that it could do a lot better than the local authorities, only of course it is not being given the chance. Mr. Bevan sees to that.

"Best-Dressed" Struggle

London's "clubmen" have always prided themselves on being the best-dressed men in the world. Whether or not this comforting self-confidence is entirely justified, there can be little question that, on the average, they are a neat, natty, and nifty lot. But, as time goes on and clothes-rationing with it, the struggle to maintain the old standards has become harder and harder. Not the sort of thing that can be done on one new suit a year, and hardly any coupons left for anything else.

An interesting sidelight on the expedients to which these models of tailored good taste are reduced in their efforts to keep up appearances is obtained from the report that some of the London clubs have started exchange departments. If you have a suit or an overcoat, or even a few ties, that you don't like or don't need, you bring them in, and the secretary tries to sell them for you to some member who might like or need them. Or you might manage to swap them for something you liked better out of the pool.

It is a kindly and helpful idea, but, if carried out on any considerable scale, would merely result in a lot of London's good dressers walking about in second-hand clothes—the same old clothes, no newer and better for the exchange, and probably fitting much less well. But it would at least be a change. And probably in almost every man's wardrobe, however reduced, there are a few garments he doesn't use or like. Anyway, the idea is said to be popular where it has been tried—which is a sad little commentary on these tamed and shabby times.

Obesity "Admirably Absent"

English people are not much given to self-pity, but if there is one point on which they are inclined to sympathize with themselves and their neighbors, it is in the matter of food. There is a pretty general conviction that we are all underfed. When British workmen don't produce as much as they should, or British athletes get beaten, kindly observers are apt to ask you what you could expect, seeing the sort of diet the poor fellows are compelled to live on. But it begins to look as if we may not really deserve all the sympathy we received or give ourselves.

Recently at the annual meeting of the British Association an eminent Swiss dietitian insisted that people in this country eat, not too little, but too much. Yes, too much! He claimed that 2,160 calories a day are enough for anyone, except heavy manual workers; and the British level is 2,800. There's richness for you! Far from starving, we are really gourmandizing, it seems. But then, of course, a lot depends on just how seriously you take this calory business.

Now an American lady, a delegate to a medical conference in London, has gone on record as stating that she found the food abundant, though rather monotonous. What is even more encouraging is that she thought we all looked fine on it, vigorous and well nourished, and "with an admirable absence of obesity." So there you are! We are apparently sitting high and handsome, though perhaps not quite so wide as we used to be. We might be happier on steaks and ice-cream and unlimited butter, but we might not be so beautiful. Everything has its compensations.

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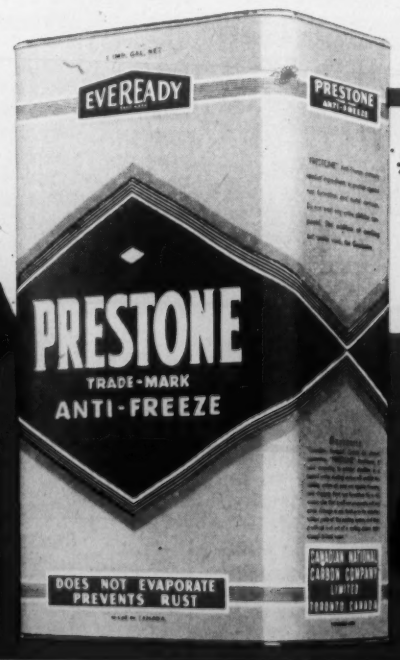

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B. C. LETTER

Grouse Mountain Hoist Will Save Vancouver Skiers 2-Hour Trek

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

CANADA'S first chair escalator is being built up the side of Grouse Mountain in Vancouver's front yard, across Burrard's Inlet. It is hoped it will be in operation by the first of the New Year.

At present it takes nearly two hours of gruelling plodding to reach the Chalet and ski camp on top of the mountain, though the distance is only two miles. The escalator will make the same journey in twelve minutes.

Built at a cost of $100,000 in a 200-foot clearing through heavy timber, the lift will have 100 two-seater chairs attached to 10,000 feet of 1¼-inch cable driven by a diesel engine. It can carry 600 passengers up in an hour, which should be enough to take care of potential transportation except at the end of the day, when all the skiers would like to come home at the same time.

The company financing the escalator is known as Lifts, Limited, and is made up of a number of well-known Vancouver sportsmen who can afford to wait a while for dividends, if necessary, though they'd rather not.

In the past Grouse Mountain enterprises have swallowed up hundreds of thousands of dollars put up by entrepreneurs who were a little ahead of the times. The Chalet has passed through several hands, and has been closed for long periods. The view is magnificent, but the approach could be better.

Wolf, Muskrat And Mouse

Three wild animals are giving British Columbia a lot of trouble. First comes the hungry wolf, which is killing off too many deer and moose calves. Next is the busy beaver's little cousin, the muskrat, which bores holes in dykes and dams and so threatens protected areas. The third is the humble mouse, which has the forestry department in a dither because he is eating Douglas fir seeds almost as fast as they can be set out in the reforestation areas.

Wolves are being dealt with by giving trappers and hunters greater leeway in their war against them. Muskrats may now be destroyed by any suitable means, instead of only trapped as game regulations formerly provided. Trapping will continue to be the favorite method of extermination, though there may be some attempts at poisoning and perhaps a little shooting.

The mice present a real problem. Laboratory tests show that a deer mouse can eat 300 Douglas seeds a day, though this would entail considerable digging in the case of planted seeds. Field mice and shrews have smaller appetites, but still eat too much.

The forestry department is experimenting with seeds soaked in liquids which it is hoped will be distasteful to mice. As mighty little is known of their taste preferences, government officials are going ahead by the trial-and-error method.

Progress is reported to be slow. The mice seem to like some dopes better than others, but they'll eat practically anything.

Good Citizen For 1948

An elder statesman has been chosen as Vancouver's Good Citizen for 1948. The honor is a tribute to the public service given the city of his adoption by ex-Alderman John Bennett, now retired to comparative restfulness in his seventy-second year. He lives in the modest cottage he built with his own hands in the timbered outskirts in 1909.

Since 1921, the Native Sons have chosen a Good Citizen of the year. It might be a man or a woman. It might be someone in the public eye, or someone whose good deeds were little known by the general public. Some of the early selections were open to criticism in that the honorees were men who had served faithfully and well, but merely as paid servants of the community. There has been more discrimination of recent years.

John Bennett is a little bit of a man who came out from Lancashire to join in the Klondike gold rush and failed to find fortune in the frozen north. He is still far from affluent, possibly because he well deserves his nickname of "Honest John," given him during the nineteen years he served on the city council. When on the finance committee he watched the public funds as closely as he watched his own pennies, and he was an effective brake during a period when it was considered proper to spend the revenue about as fast as it came in, and then go deeply into debt for whatever projects seemed popular at the moment.

Most of his life John Bennett has been estate agent for a wealthy Australian he met by chance early in the century, when he was running a little library. The financier liked Bennett's plain, outspoken honesty, and left the handling of his many Vancouver properties entirely to his discretion.

Always John Bennett has followed the maxim that a man should spend less than he earns, though sometimes he has been hard put to stretch his dollars so that a few of them would go into his savings bank account. He is not much given to advising others, but he has five hints for those who wish to get satisfaction out of life: join a church; buy life insurance; don't drink; take part in sports; and get interested in politics.

Rare Trees

Twenty million years ago the Dawn Redwood tree became extinct, or so thought scientists until 1945 when live specimens were found in the provinces of Hupeh and Sze-chuan, in Central China. They were discovered in a village never before visited by foreigners. A few seeds were brought to America.

G. J. Jonkers of Vancouver, a botanist of some repute, got one seed from the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, and now has a specimen 18 inches high. He hopes to propagate the rarity by planting cuttings in a few years.

Another rare tree in Vancouver is the ginkgo biloba, or Maiden Air tree, now indigenous only to Central China. Mrs. H. W. Parr, who got six seeds from a Chinese friend, now has four trees fifteen feet high in her garden. This species is reputed to be 179 million years old.

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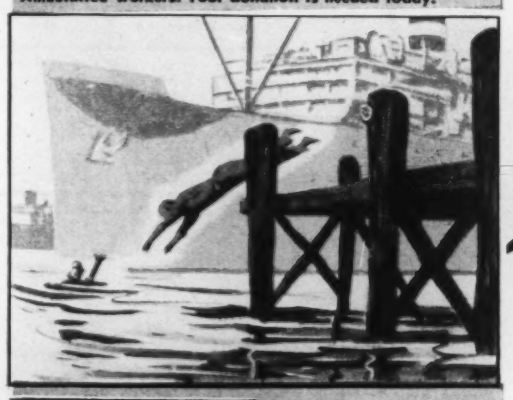

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MONTREAL, P.Q. A steep, icy hill . . . CRASH! . . . A broken ankle . . . St. John Ambulance workers are on hand in such emergencies . . . Only you can help extend this service through your donations. Here is a chance to help Save Lives First!

RED DEER, ALTA. A blow-out! . . . J— D— didn't get home as usual on June 28th! Only quick action from a St. John Ambulance-trained person saved J— D— the use of his left arm . . . Give! Save Lives First! Your dollars are needed today.

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REGINA, SASK. It was just a little scratch from a rusty hook to Farmer B— . . . But his hired man insisted on proper care . . . He knew St. John Ambulance First Aid . . . Ever heard of blood poisoning, Farmer B—? Help Save Lives First! Give now!

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48-2A

Ballet In Western Canada Makes Dance World Ogle

By MARGARET AND ROBERT FRANCIS

Ballet in Vancouver and Winnipeg is attracting attention throughout this continent. Many a Vancouverite has joined internationally famous ballet companies; the work of Winnipeg's Gweneth Lloyd and Betty Farrally in an essentially Canadian art form might be the nucleus for a national ballet.

ON WHAT food western Canada feeds that it has grown so many ballet dancers, nobody knows. But the facts tell their own story. In the past decade between 65 and 70 young men and women have left their home town in the west to earn champagne incomes as dancers.

The same thing is becoming true of Winnipeg. In that sprawling plains city, the young Canadian School of the Ballet has already sent a few dancers to the famous ballet companies of London and New York. At the same time, under such inspired teachers as Gweneth Lloyd and Betty Farrally, the Winnipeg Ballet Company is bringing the gay and stimulating art that is the ballet to culturally isolated centres throughout the prairie provinces.

Dancers from Vancouver have preferred to take their talents afield rather than dance in their own back yards. But the reputation they've earned is an impressive one.

A young man hailed by critics as "the most exciting dancer since Nijinsky", calls Vancouver his home town. The première ballerina of "Song of Norway," now touring the United States, is a Vancouver girl. Vancouver dancers star with such famous companies as the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, the Ballet Theatre and London's Sadlers Wells Ballet. The highest paid soloist ever engaged at the Buenos Aires ballet is a Vancouver girl.

These are the stars that shot into the sky out of the dying sun of someone else's frustrated career as a dancer. In the 1920's, one of the toasts of London, Paris, Nice and Monte Carlo was a titian haired young dancer from California whose dancing talent had Europeans standing cheering in their seats. But success was too much of a strain on the slim, graceful frame. At 26, June Roper had a complete nervous breakdown. Doctors said she would never dance again. Part of her convalescence was spent in Vancouver and to ease her restlessness and frustration the young woman began to give dancing lessons to a few youngsters she knew.

Young Dancer

"Unexpectedly, I found I had a gift for teaching," she reminisces fourteen years later. "I put everything I had into making young dancers into what I had wanted to be." That is why a New York dance magazine recently called June Roper "the Star-maker."

Energy, drive and personality she had. She shrieked, screamed, stamped and shouted young persons from conservative suburbs, whose parents hardly approved of such goings on, into internationally famous ballet companies.

Massine, the master, once commented to her, "I find more of your pupils in the ballet companies than those of any other school."

There is no reason to believe that anything in the Vancouver water or sea air gives boys and girls more leg power for Nijinsky leaps, or girls more grace for fouettes. The secret seems to lie in Miss Roper's own early training under the top ballet masters of America and Europe, in her sophisticated and hard boiled approach to dancing as a career, and in her contacts with internationally known dancers and dance choreographers, such as Anton Dolin, whom she'd known in London and on the continent.

A few pupils, taught from a convalescent's chair, had mushroomed in the early thirties into a large scale business, June Roper's School of Dancing. This was the period of the ballet's renaissance. Such impressive ballet companies as Col. de Basil's Ballet de Monte Carlo were venturing across the Atlantic to spread balletomania like an epidemic across the United States and Canada. Even cultural outposts such as Vancouver were seeing and cultivating a taste for Alexandra Danilova, Irina Baronova, Alicia Markova, David Lichine and Leonide Massine.

As her young pupils began to master the rudiments of ballet, she wrangled auditions for them with the people she had known during her own professional career, and the exodus was on.

The Ballet Theatre snatched up Ian Gibson, still in his early teens, and a few years later in New York critics called him the greatest leaper since Nijinsky. Blonde Pat Meyers was transformed into Alexandra Denisova to become a star in the original Ballet Russe. So was tall, languorous Rosemary Deveson, under the name of Natasha Sobinova. Pat Meyers is now star ballerina in "Song of Norway."

Hollywood Kidnap

Hollywood kidnapped Yvonne de Carlo to dance, not to act. Audree Thomas, a shy 14-year-old, with butterflies in her tummy, joined the ballet Russe. Later while she danced with Massine she was dubbed one of the ten greatest living dancers. This season she is dancing as Buenos Aires highest paid guest star. Another girl, Margaret Banks, has danced her way into Sadlers Wells.

June Roper, who had had to work as a child to earn her own ballet lessons, and whose career was squashed by sickness, was seeing her ambitions live in others. In 1940 she married and officially gave up teaching, but still her authoritative voice and stamp of foot are heard from time to time in ballet studios as she instructs some particularly promising pupils. And when international ballet companies come to Vancouver, June Roper is usually back stage chatting with a former pupil and giving a sharp bit of corrective criticism.

When June Roper became Mrs. Duncan Crux, ballet did not die in Vancouver. Some of her own pupils carried on at her school, which became the B.C. School of Dancing. Other pupils, back from a few years success in New York and abroad, opened other schools.

The municipally-supported B.C. Institute of Music and Drama extended its classes to ballet, and when such stars as George Zoritch, Anton Dolin, Frederic Franklin and Alicia Markova come to Vancouver they usually spend a few hours in the studio instructing senior pupils. Sometimes these pupils go with the company when it leaves Vancouver.

Continuing Exodus

The exodus goes on. In the past few months more than a dozen dancers have left to join the big companies. Several are in the road company of "Song of Norway." Home in Vancouver, another dozen youngsters are earning a living in their profession, appearing in the Theatre Under the Stars and other semi-professional productions.

In Winnipeg, dancers haven't been quite so fortunate. Although the Winnipeg Ballet Company tours western Canada accompanied by a thunder of applause, there's very little money made beyond travelling expenses. The young people who dedicate every evening and weekend to studying the ballet must hide their ambition the rest of the time as they earn livings as stenographers, carpenters, bank clerks and at a dozen other un-ballet-like trades.

Large international ballet companies seldom go to Winnipeg, and the young dancers have little opportunity to see the greats of ballet—or to be seen by them.

But although the prospect of a star-studded future does not loom as clearly for Winnipeg dancers, they know they at least are making a contribution to the cultural life of the west. Miss Lloyd and Miss Farrally, their English-trained instructors, see the impoverished company as the nucleus for a national ballet that might become to Canada what the Imperial Russian Ballet was to Russia or Sadlers Wells to England.

More than that, in their ramshackle studios in downtown Winnipeg these dreamers are working to create an art form that is essentially Canadian. Choreographer Lloyd will tell you, "We have no desire to follow slavishly the classical ballet. We want interpretations and conceptions that are Canadian."

Latest ballet added to their repertoire is "Thirteenth Chapter," Miss Lloyd's clever satire on mystery thrillers, set to Gershwin music. A whimsy called "Kilowatt Magic," an interpretation through the medium of the dance of the linking in Canada of waterpower and industry, is what she hopes is the shape of things to come. She dreams of getting her teeth into some of the dramatic events of Canadian history and creating from them the first great Canadian ballet, danced to music written by a Canadian composer, against a set designed and executed by a Canadian artist.

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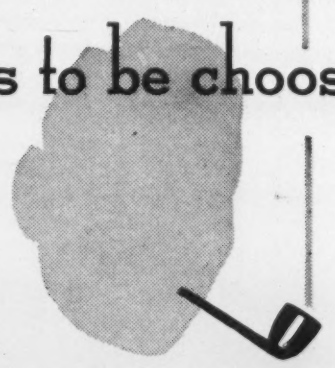

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PORTS OF CALL

Switzerland's Role In Europe Peace With Fingers Crossed

By EGERTON SMYTHE

EVER since the three forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden declared their independence in 1291, Switzerland has played a rôle in Europe far out of proportion with her size or population. Today, as a troubled Continent gropes for peace and stability, that fact is more true than ever before.

That the Swiss are an efficient people is evident when you consider that the only natural resources in the country are water power and eye-catching scenery. Switzerland makes the most of both.

Rushing glacier streams have been harnessed to provide light and power for homes, industry and the railroads. Large reservoirs glitter under the Alpine sun, and in valleys, the great turbines hum day and night. Enough hydro-electric power is generated so a surplus is available for "export" to foreign areas near the frontiers. The extent to which Switzerland uses electricity is especially evident in her railroads, which are 96 per cent electrically operated. Result is that trains are both fast and remarkably clean. The Swiss, incidentally, are almost fanatically neat. Not only the trains, but every railroad station and châlet seems to have been scrubbed with soap and water.

Nature's Showcase

Scenically, Switzerland is a spectacular showcase of snow peaks, quiet lakes, green hills, Graustarkian villages and resorts. There are enormous differences in altitude, ranging from the low point of 633 feet above sea level, along Lake Maggiore in the Italian speaking Ticino, to the soaring 15,203 foot spire of the Monte Rosa, in the Canton of the Valais. Wherever you go, there are busy mountain railroads, funiculars and chair lifts.

The people have the same kind of pride in showing you the prize scenic spots as a stamp collector has when he shows you his album. You have an amazing selection of high altitude or lakeside resorts, all of them with a wide range of hotel accommodation where the staff speaks English, French, German or assorted Swiss dialects. You can go skiing on the Jungfraujoch in mid-July, or relax in winter along the Riviera-like retreats along Lakes Lugano and Maggiore. Even the cities are fascinating places to visit. In Zurich, Geneva, Berne and Basle, the picturesque old sections of town rub elbows with broad avenues lined with shops, theatres and modern office buildings.

But obviously, Switzerland's success story is due to more than tourists and electric power. Even her agriculture, the well-known cows and yodeling alpherds—are far less important than her highly developed industries and the products of skilled labor. Today, industry absorbs 45 per cent of the nation's workers, agriculture only 22 per cent.

Best known of Switzerland's many exports are, of course, her watches. Twenty million are exported annually, mostly to the United States, Great Britain and South American nations. Swiss textiles find ready markets, and so do the delicate embroideries and lacework of the so-called "home industries." The Swiss chemical and pharmaceutical concerns boast a long record of achievement, including the famous DDT formula. Swiss marine turbines, heavy machinery and precision instruments are in enormous demand. Her graphic arts are superlative. Atomic research is in full swing. And although landlocked, Switzerland has built up an amazing mechanism of banking and international trade which functions as precisely as a chronometer.

The Swiss franc is the only currency comparable to the dollar in stability, and Switzerland is currently a top U.S. customer. Total Swiss imports for 1947 were worth approximately one billion dollars. Exports amounted to about $750,000,000.

Culturally, in the less tangible realm of the humanities, the Swiss feel they are playing what may ultimately prove their greatest rôle. Here are approximately 3,000,000 German speaking Swiss, 900,000 French, 300,000 Italians and 50,000 people in the Canton of the Grisons speaking the ancient Latin tongue of Romansch. There is as much difference between these people as there is between the laconic "State of Mainer" and the loquacious New Yorker. Approximately fifty-seven per cent of the people are Protestant, forty-one per cent Catholic. The twenty-two cantons, three of them subdivided into sovereign half-cantons, staunchly retain their colorful old cantonal flags. Every region, each racial group, retains its own individuality.

Mountain Men

In Appenzell, open-air parliaments are still held as they were centuries ago. Gnarled mountain men, faces seamed by sun and weather, wear their ancestors' swords and vote by a show of hands for legislation and cantonal officials. In Geneva, the volatile French-speaking people mock the stolid "Zuricher" who in turn considers his Gallic neighbors as rather erratic romantics. In the Italian-speaking Ticino, vineyards and drowsy villages crawl up the green hills flanking the lakes.

Not far from the St. Gotthard Pass, in the Loetschen Valley, you can watch religious processions through the ancient villages where the natives live with the same simplicity as their forefathers. Then there is Basle, with its gay Fasnacht festival, colorful as New Orleans Mardi Gras, and Berne, with its slow-moving, genial townsfolk, and the covered stalls in the market square a stone's throw from the Federal Parliament.

But the Swiss also know when to discard their individualism. In any emergency there is complete solidarity. During the last war, the Swiss had their mountain tunnels mined, ready to blow them up at a moment's notice if invaded. They had fortresses dug deep into the mountains. They had an army of 500,000 men, which was completely mobilized in 48 hours, thanks to the Swiss system of universal military training.

There is solidarity, too, in Switzerland's policy of international cooperation within the limits of her own neutrality. Industrial fairs take place regularly in Basle, Lausanne, Lugano and St. Gall. In Geneva, former home of the League of Nations, you may find today a United Nations' session in full swing, or an international trade or labor forum. There is a steady program of music, art and cultural events throughout the country, all with an international flavor.

The democratic Swiss, no less nationalistic than any people, feel that peace can be built only on a firm foundation of mutual understanding, commerce and an exchange and distillation of viewpoints. Their efforts along these lines may well be an historic mission.

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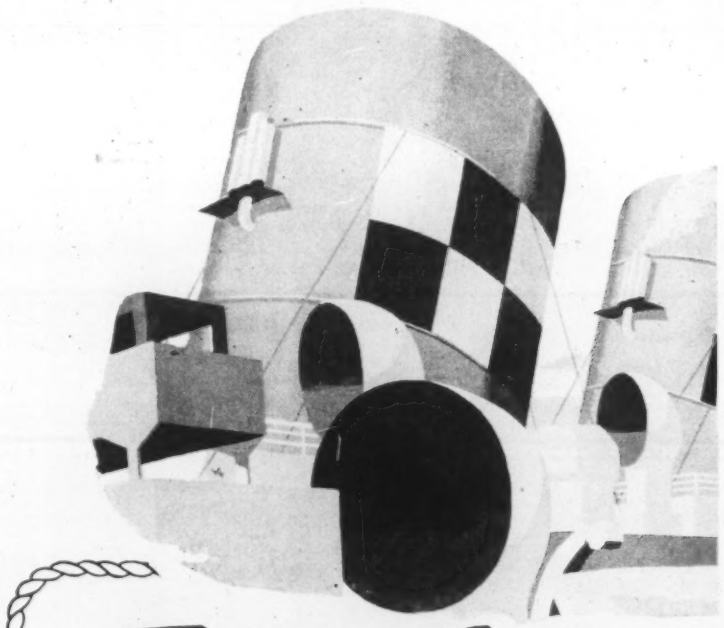

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FILM PARADE

Some of the Occupational Hazards In Movie-Reviewing Profession

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THOUGH it may sound like talking myself out of a job I am still willing to risk the opinion that movie-reviewers may be the worst people in the world to review moving pictures.

The movie-critic who sees upward of half a dozen films a week is likely to arrive at a state of either stupor or exacerbation when all discrimination fails him. Then too, he bores easily. He becomes over-familiar through sheer exposure with all the best tricks of both actors and directors and he can pick up a sound-track warning or a delayed double-take while it is still creeping up on the consciousness of the audience. This dulls his interest and leaves him under constant temptation to go out into the lobby for a cigarette. In addition, he is likely to approach the movies with certain ready-made judgments; *e.g.*, that any picture costing $3 million or upwards is likely to be a dulling example of conspicuous waste. (It usually is.) On the other hand he may, out of mere perversity, discover unpretentious charm in a low-budget production, when actually its single virtue is that it cost only $1 million.

Of course, some of the prejudices you develop in this business would seem to be legitimate, at least from the humane point of view. One of my prejudices for instance is against watching beautiful and talented people—or even people who aren't particularly beautiful or talented—floundering about up to their waists in mud-puddles. Both Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon are exposed to this particular screen martyrdom in the final sequence of "Julia Misbehaves" and it is painful to watch. I suppose I should have admired their fortitude as well as the careful art with which they avoided the drier areas and took their calculated pratfalls right where the mud was thickest and deepest. But all I got out of it was discomfort.

Another difficulty about this business is that you become deeply accustomed to type-casting and find it hard to readjust yourself when the casting is disturbed. Miss Garson and Mr. Pidgeon will always be Mr. and Mrs. Miniver or their counterparts to me, so that when they turn to slapstick the results seem less like comedy than like an uneasy parody of their familiar stately relationship.

Maybe I've seen Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon together too often. Or maybe I've seen "Julia Misbehaves" or similar comedy versions of the Stella Dallas theme too often.

Harrowed Heroine

"The Velvet Touch" opens with a violent quarrel between a Broadway comedienne (Rosalind Russell) and her theatrical producer (Leon Ames). The two had had a flourishing partnership but now the star wants to pull out and go on to Ibsen roles. The producer naturally objects to this and being an unscrupulous type backs up his argument with a threat of blackmail, whereupon the star hits him on the head with what appears to be the Broadway equivalent of the Hollywood Oscar. Since her touch on this occasion is anything but velvet she lays him out on the floor with one blow. He is in fact as dead as a mackerel and from this point on the story becomes largely an affair between the heroine and her conscience, with occasional offside interference from Chief of Detectives Sydney Greenstreet. She does get her chance to play Hedda Gabler, but since the Ibsen scenes take place mostly off screen we don't really get a chance to judge whether her producer's unflattering estimate of her abilities was justified or not. She also acts in a scene from one of her late partner's comedies the quality of which indicates that she was quite within her rights in crowning him with a statuette.

As the harrowed heroine Miss Russell gives her usual spirited performance, though she is handicapped by lines that lack originality and by a wardrobe that is far too original for its own good. Rosalind Russell is always at her best in rangy but authoritative tailleurs. In her latest picture, however, her clothes are fussy, intricate, plumply styled, and worn with big lumpish hats skewered to the back of her head. Since Miss Russell is one of the screen's advance-stylists, her wardrobe in "The Velvet Touch" probably indicates what the rest of us will be wearing in 1950. The prospect seemed to me even more dismal than the heroine's predicament.

"The Loves of Carmen" is for admirers of actress Rita Hayworth. Lovers of opera had better be warned, however, that this is Carmen without Bizet. Omitting Bizet, the producers have thrown in practically everything else that the screen will hold—soldiers, bandits, bull-fighters, gypsies, a stage-coach robbery, a duel with knives, operatic scenery and of course the famous tobacco factory operator herself. Carmen's loves, or more strictly her casualties, include Glenn Ford, Arnold Moss and Victor Jory. There's a lot of muscular activity among the rivals but nobody is quite as vigorous as Rita Hayworth herself. She not only flirts, dances and sings but also bites, scratches, spits and on one occasion carves up a detractor with a knife. There's hardly an inactive or an unspectacular moment in the film and I can't explain why it seemed interminable.

SWIFT REVIEW

BLANCHE FURY. English technicolor melodrama involving a poor but beautiful governess and a disputed inheritance, all very Nineteenth Century in tone. Handsomely produced, with Valerie Hobson, Stewart Granger.

LARCENY. Slick study of confidence ring operations, whose moral is slightly weakened by the fact that the operators seemed much more attractive than their victims. With John Payne, Joan Caulfield.

THE PARADINE CASE. Court-room melodrama directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Though better than average entertainment it is under-average Hitchcock. With Gregory Peck, Ann Todd.

THE SAXON CHARM. A thoroughgoing case-history of a Broadway heel. As the central figure Robert Montgomery manages to convey considerably more charm than is written into the script.

Ida Krehm, noted pianist, will appear as guest artist with the T.S.O. at subscription concerts on Nov. 9-10.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

REMEMBRANCE

Living War Memorials Honor The Fallen

By HELEN MAY WILLMOT

IN DAUPHIN, MANITOBA, a beautiful landscaped boulevard is being built to lead to the town cenotaph, the conventional war memorial erected after the First Great War. And beyond this is growing a model community centre, taking in some 60 acres, which has been dedicated as a "living" war memorial to the fallen of both World Wars. Democratically planned and operated, this project is designed to promote the arts of peace among the 5,000 people living in the town and those of the surrounding rural municipality.

All over Canada local organizations and communities are expressing their gratitude to the fallen in a similar way. Most impressive of all such living war memorials when completed will be our national capital. The beautification of Ottawa in accordance with the Greber plan, which is to be discussed in parliament at its opening early next year, will cost millions of dollars and cover 800 square miles of nearby countryside.

This trend toward forms of remembrance which will serve the living as well as honor the dead is also seen in the many peace gardens, bridges and highways on the Canadian-American border now being built or improved. Their very location on the longest unfortified boundary in the world provides an example to other countries of peace and goodwill.

At the end of hostilities, Gallup Polls of opinion in Canada, other parts of the Commonwealth and the United States indicated that more than 90 per cent of the people were opposed to such monument monstrosities as ugly statues and cannons today littering our public parks. Men and women, younger and older people were overwhelmingly in favor of such living, useful memorials as recreation and community centres, parks, playgrounds and gardens, veterans' housing units and homes for the aged, hospitals, libraries, schools and scholarships.

Our men and women veterans themselves are much in favor of these living memorials for their comrades. Both the Canadian and American Legion have also suggested that if monuments of stone and metal are required for parades, the dates and names of the fallen in this last conflict simply be added to the cenotaphs of the first Great War.

Bulwarks Of Democracy

Today more than ever our democracy has a challenge to meet—that of Communism. Perhaps significant of the difference in our viewpoints is the present Soviet policy of minimizing the sacrifice of her soldiers. Fascism went to the other extreme, of course, in glorifying war. Monuments and parades were an integral part of this program. Recreation in our sense of the word—aimed toward self-expression of the individual—is unknown to both Communists and Fascists. It is generally recognized that people lacking facilities for self-development are the easiest prey for agitators trying to spread these doctrines.

The community centre, one of the most popular forms of living war memorials, has already proved its worth as a bulwark of democracy. Especially in the smaller towns throughout the West and the Maritimes such war memorial community centres are being built. For example, Lantz, Nova Scotia, a whistle stop of several hundred people is erecting with volunteer labor a memorial hockey rink and community centre which will be worth $35,000 in money and of inestimable value in richer living for her people. Other projects at such places as Windsor, Oxford, Lunenburg and Kentville, Nova Scotia; Dauphin, Manitoba; Westlock, Lacombe and High River, Alberta, to name a few, are all serving a real need. Canadian Youth Survey after the war showed that recreational facilities throughout the country were far below standard both in extent and quality and were as well badly distributed.

Although the impetus for action to commemorate the names of our men and women who went to war quite properly is a community matter, the National Council of Physical Fitness, which is interested in country-wide recreation, has endorsed the principle of establishing community centres as war memorials. A few years ago a plan was envisioned along the lines now carried out in New Zealand whereby the Federal government would give sizeable grants to communities for the erection of such centres. Building restrictions stopped such plans and they have not been revived, but the Acting Director of the National Council, Dr. Doris Plewes, and her staff have been working overtime to co-operate with interested communities. The benefit of their experience and that of others who have handled similar problems are being made available along with suggestive plans for functional recreation centres as living memorials.

In Constant Use

In general our recreation leaders agree that the living war memorial should take different forms depending on the needs of the particular community. They stress the importance of having well-trained recreational leaders to guide the specialized local development of facilities and thus eliminate the danger of a living war memorial becoming a ghost centre. In the well-planned community memorial centre at Dauphin, Manitoba, all the needs of the community will be cared for with a community hall, combination auditorium-gymnasium, library, club rooms and office space, curling rink, skating rink, tennis courts and children's playground. Exhibition grounds with a grandstand and other necessary buildings, a race-track and athletic field will be provided. The multi-purpose buildings will be used the year around.

Most educational institutions in Canada are planning some type of functional building as a war memorial, most of them to take care of recreational needs. McGill's memorial, for example, will take the form of a rink, auditorium, swimming pool and memorial hall which with the present gymnasium will make McGill one of the finest athletic centres on

(*Continued on Page* 25)

Quickly Sells to Four Publications

"I received a check from the Wheeler Syndicate, Montreal, for a short short. Also, lately, the 'Farmer's Advocate' (London, Ont.), the 'Family Herald' (Montreal) accepted articles on women's activities, and I have contributed a number of articles on farming activities in Algoma to the 'Farmer's Magazine', Toronto."—Mrs. Albert E. Caufield, Hilton Beach, Ontario, Canada.

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BRAIN-TEASER

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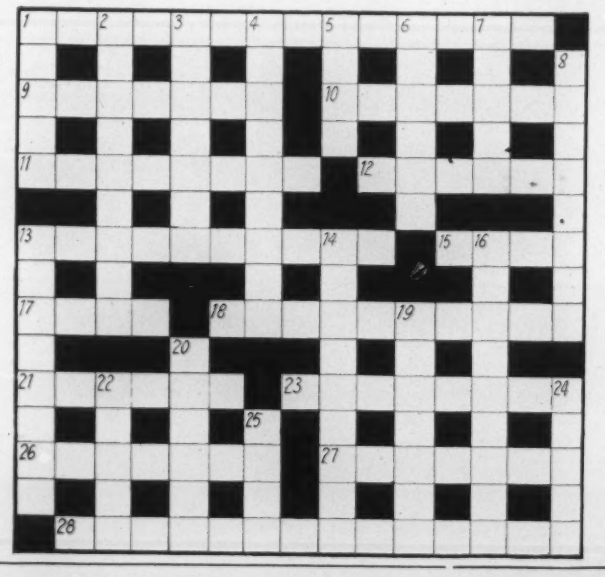
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. November 11. (11, 3)
9. Edward goes back to the French sea with it. (7)
10. They blow in 28, "between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place". (7)
11. Held on 1 across for all of them. (8)
12. Where Greek meets Greek. (6)
13. Old folks Foster home? (10)
15. Smoke it out of the garden? (4)
17. We find it in arrested motion. (4)
18. Desire advt.? It appears that you have. (10)
21. How florists prize and price it! (6)
23. No doubt many pin-up-girls have become so (8)
26. Ray, dear, are you dressed? (7)
27. Volition and intellect with this are the fundamental properties of the human mind. (7)
28. See 10. (8, 6)

DOWN

1. A ship does at anchor. (5)
2. Wreathed in remembrance. (9)
3. Canadian awarded the highest order of merit. (7)
4. Probably the heels went first. (9)
5. A pane in the neck? (4)
6. Would you do this for Annie Laurie? (6)
7. Her diet rapidly affected her size. (5)
8. Mounted and can be sort of cased about the end. (8)
13. Its columnists are usually pseudonymous. (8)
14. Dear Leon's so beautiful in the shrubbery. (9)
16. It is necessary that you put less tea in for a change. (9)
19. You'll strike oil if you take a trip in Africa. (7)
20. Author of quotation in title. (6)
22. Song that suggests the creator of 7. (5)
24. Was Hamlet one of the great ones? (5)
25. Nothing doing! (4)



For the benefit of those who have not previously worked this type of puzzle, the compilers would like to point out that anagrams are often placed in the clues with words before or after them to help you, such as change, upset, turn, about, etc., but sometimes it is left to your own ingenuity to spot them.

Figures in brackets denote the number of letters in the word or words of the answer.

Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. All-Saints' Day
9. False face
10. Tight
11. Cosmos
12. Clannish
13. Shreds
15. Pumpkins
18. Folk lore
19. Seance
21. Skeleton
23. Embalm
26. Inept
27. Evictions
28. Danse Macabre

DOWN

1. Affects
2. Lulls
3. Adenoidal
4. Noah
5. Shell out
6. Afton
7. Witches
8. Ignition
14. Relieved
16. Pneumatic
17. Troopers
18. Fishing
20. En masse
22. Extra
24. A-bomb
25. Film

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TORONTO CANADA

(Continued from Page 24)

the continent. Many new scholarships, as well, have been created as living war memorials.

The new Ottawa planned by Jacques Greber, if parliament approves, will represent an ideal of a large scale living war memorial not only for the country but for the world.

Plans to make Ottawa a great international centre and world-city include every facility for the expansion of commerce and industry in their proper environment, a modern transport system, easily accessible airports, social and community centres including convention halls, well laid-out government buildings, open spaces and green belts of forests to roam and find health in, exhibition grounds, stadia and sport grounds. Parks and recreational centres will be coordinated in the general system of city planning. Mr. Greber calls for the distribution of such facilities in individual centres of residence "to develop once again the life of neighbors in place of a nation of strangers."

In the Gatineau Hills overlooking Ottawa will stand a more concrete reminder in the form of a granite shaft, possibly housing a memorial chamber. The surrounding Gatineau Park is to be greatly developed and Mr. Mackenzie King has suggested that its main drives might be named after the great battles of the war in which Canadians distinguished themselves.

This and the many other Canadian projects express our wish, in Mr. King's words, for "a memorial worthy of the sacrifice and service given in the war."

VIGNETTE

Mr. Costello of Eire

By LEONORA McNEILLY

THE absence of all red tape in the approach to Mr. John A. Costello, Eire's new Prime Minister, during his visit to Canada, recalled to mind the thorny path trod in seeking an interview with Mr. Costello's predecessor in those perilous days of Ireland when bullets whizzed through the air from unsuspected ambushes. It recalled the morning we stood outside the Dail Eireann, gazing with considerable misgiving at the "No Admittance" notices to reporters posted at the entrance; at the armed guards stationed outside—and inside along the winding stairway leading to Mr. de Valera's quarters; at our wobbly knees which we finally induced to crash the gates of Mr. de Valera's stronghold, our Irish parentage and long journey from Canada at long last giving us open sesame.

But marked as was the contrast in approach, the difference in appearance and personality of the two Prime Ministers was equally marked. Mr. de Valera is tall, foreign looking, diffident; Mr. Costello is typically Irish, short of stature, easy in manner, a man whose integrity and qualities of leadership are daily giving him recognition, whose modesty is reflected in his lack of ostentation.

Listening to Mr. Costello's program for his people, the question as to why this forward looking country was always depicted as "backward", insistently obtruded. Eire can boast of five women members of Parliament as against Canada's two in the Senate and until Miss Agnes McPhail's recent election, only one in the House of Commons. A country that could be tucked into one corner of Ontario to say nothing of our vast Dominion! And these women of the Dail are not merely members. They are zealots, widows of men whose forfeited lives paid the price of their revolutionary zeal for Home Rule and a Republic.

The false impression created of this country of great charm and culture is due partly to the widely circulated postal cards and ludicrous cartoons depicting Paddy and his pig in close relationship, suggesting the primitive. But in our frequent visits to Ireland, we have yet to see a little porker sharing an apartment with his owner. Certainly not in the "Black North" where our ancestry is rooted. There, the pigs at least, have their own private quarters.

Repudiating the charge of backwardness too are Eire's extensive programs, economic, social and welfare, which compare favorably with those of Canada, our Canadian Consumers' Association, for example, of which we are justly proud, having as its counterpart the Housewives' League; their Infant Aid Society doing a work very similar to that of our Creches, where working women like the Old Woman in the Shoe, wouldn't know what to do but for the timely aid of this Society.

Their health program includes the serving of meals to children and milk in the schools, so that the hordes of youngsters with which tourists have long been familiar, scampering after motor or jaunting car, shouting: "I'll stand on my head for a penny, Miss", no longer feel the need of resorting to acrobatic stunts to appease hunger.

The Sweepstakes

Eire's annual sweepstakes, an institution in Ireland, frowned upon in Canada where we strain at a gnat and swallow a camel in the field of gambling, is subscribed to by their people, high and low alike. It is the means of providing hospitalization for their people.

Their old age pension of $20 a month, not far short of Canada's $30 in its greater purchasing power, is a boon to the needy. And it is a reprieve to the often sorely tried giver of alms in the grand manner—dashing for pennies at the click of the gate; rushing out to intercept the visitors hobbling up the walk usually in pairs (lest they get their foot inside and not get it out); respectfully listening to the traditional Irish tale of woe—and "God bless you, Miss," a little drama that the pension has now rendered less frequent.

The drive for preventing tuberculosis which is to be carried on indefinitely, Mr. Costello informed us; the ten year housing plan designed to meet the urgent need for houses and provide work—a stop-gap for emigration; the widows and orphans' Fund, the fund for the blind, the family allowance, flag day, corresponding to our tag day, are services that could not belong to a backward country.

The only retrograde step noticed by visitors to Ireland is the teaching of Gaelic in the primary and secondary schools where it is the major language, to the detriment of English, this addition to the time-honored curriculum being a baby of Mr. de Valera's, which Mr. Costello shows no particular inclination to nurse, hampering as it does, progress in the world of competitive commerce. Particularly is this noticeable in Dublin and other cities where street and shop signs in Gaelic, meaningless to the tourist, confuse and bewilder him, and in the last analysis hinders trade.

The penchant for beauty contests on this continent was frowned upon by Mr. Costello. "Cheap advertising," scoffed Eire's Prime Minister whose country's output of beauty is world famous, Miss Dublin having only to step on any stage to steal the show, it is generally conceded.

"We are serious people with a serious job on our hands. We have no time for such levity," Mr. Costello said, as the attractive Mrs. Costello stood framed in the doorway for a moment. Mrs. Costello was wearing a smart pale blue gown that had all the earmarks of the New Look, and we asked, "How did Christian Dior and his New Look manage to cross your carefully guarded border? Perhaps you don't know the New Look," we amended in some confusion.

"I know it right enough. But wait now!" He held up a hand. "Put that out!" as we prepared to write down the views of this sane Irishman on a theme that had set the world of fashion topsy-turvy. "Don't put that down. I'd be clean destroyed when I got back home," he said, his eyes twinkling.

Mr. Costello's "serious job" is the scrapping of partition. And although he is reputedly "stubborn" where matters of principle are concerned, his bargaining spirit in offering to join the Union of Western Europe in exchange for Union of the North and South, it is predicted by those close to him, will be subject to a change of mind. That in the exigencies of cold war, is no longer the prerogative solely of women.

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MUSIC

De Kresz-T.S.O. Teamwork

By JOHN YOCOM

HAPPY was the choice of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra for a guest artist at the season's opening subscription concerts last week—Geza de Kresz. The internationally famed master violinist, who was an original member of the old Hart House String Quartet, returned to Canada from Europe last year. Appearing in various cities of the Dominion since then with his wife, pianist Norah Drewett, he has regaled discriminating concert-goers with some choice sonata offerings by way of celebrating his return. But it remained for a concerto performance with the Toronto Symphony to complete the celebration.

The concerto was Mozart's in D major (K 218). Except for the emergence here and there of some overly exuberant expression and some hustling of tempi by the orchestra, the teamwork between the soloist and the T.S.O., under Sir Ernest MacMillan, was remarkably good. For Mr. de Kresz some of the first movement might have been a warming-up but he played with the spirit of free inventiveness within the classical framework that the piece demanded and, of course, the pure singing tone for which his performances have long been noted. In the Andante Cantabile the solo instrument gave evidences of escaping the confines of the orchestral background; the third movement was an impressive blending of violinist and orchestra with frequent dramatic re-affirmation of the soloist in the dominant role.

Aaron Copland's "Appalachian Spring" suite, which dancer Martha Graham presented in ballet three years ago in New York, was an interesting offering by the orchestra. A slick, folksy piece, romantically suggestive of the beauty of the Appalachian hills and the simplicity of the farmers, it is full of ideas that range from thin scoring with plaintive emphasis and woodwind color to heady syncopated rhythms and interlaced, full-bodied and brassy themes. The orchestra did better in the spirited sections than in the more delicate passages, with the notable exception of the hushed fade-out.

Other numbers by the orchestra were Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and Schubert's Symphony No. 7. The latter, while needing more clearly defined entrances here and there and suffering occasionally from unvaried expression, was indicative of what the T.S.O. can do with a work that has a fine structural plan (Schubert has written in excellent opportunities for sectional responses) and an elegant pattern of melody and countermelody.

Trepel's Recital

Freda Trepel's piano recital in Toronto's Eaton Auditorium last week delighted the Chopin lovers. Chopin's music is the sort that Miss Trepel plays best and seems to enjoy most; and her audience was willing to enjoy it with her. Her version of the Bach-Busoni "Organ Prelude and Fugue in D Major" was perhaps too enthusiastic—the listeners were sometimes a little frightened and often overwhelmed by the artist's determination to make the most of it.

After the intermission, Kabelevsky's "Sonatine in C Major" seemed extraordinarily allusive. It is a little disturbing to be reminded of pre-war Wurlitzer tunes after a feast of Chopin, but Miss Trepel was hardly to blame for that. In Debussy's *"Reflets dans l'eau"* she revealed her ability with program music; it made a pleasant variation from the earlier, more strident pieces.

Freda Trepel is a Canadian artist of considerable ability. She presents a wide-ranging program of varying idiom, and reveals a great technical ability and a determined spirit. She would highlight any Canadian community concert series.—R.G.

Frank Morriss of the Winnipeg *Free Press* writes us that Walter Kaufmann, newly appointed conductor of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, arrived in the city last week. The orchestra makes its debut on Dec. 1. Ambitious plans are being made to put Winnipeg's orchestra on a firm footing. Mr. Kaufmann was director of the All-India radio and director of B.B.C. theatre. He bears the recommendation of Sir Adrian Boult. Mr. Kaufmann is a Czechoslovakian and a fine composer.

Nan Merriman, U.S. mezzo soprano, at T.S.O. Pop concert on Nov. 12.

The Toronto Music Lovers Club opened its fifth season last Saturday at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre. The artists were Norah Drewett, Geza de Kresz, and Boris Hambourg. The program consisted of two famous trio masterpieces—Brahms' Trio in E flat and Beethoven's "Archduke" Trio in B flat.

The Ottawa Orpheus Operatic Society is hard at work, rehearsing Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance", which will be shown at the Technical High School, December 1 to 4. H. Bramwell Bailey is again musical director and A. E. D. Nicholson will be dramatic director.

At Wymilwood, Victoria College, last Sunday evening Frances James, concert and radio soprano, sang an interesting group of songs composed especially for her by John Weinzweig. Entitled "Time and the World," the group carried the composer's own lyrics.

Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, will deliver the address at the annual Graduation Exercises of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto in Convocation Hall on Nov. 11. The program will comprise the presentation of diplomas and medals, Dr. Hanson's address, and a performance of Bach's Cantata No. 140, by the Conservatory opera chorus and a small orchestra led by Ettore Mazzoleni, principal of the Conservatory.

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Superb Confidence

By FREDERICK ARTHUR

CANADIAN music passed another milestone last week when Tova Boroditsky made her Eaton Auditorium debut as a concert-pianist. For the first time, as far as we know, a young Canadian, largely trained in this country, was able to present a full-scale professional recital with adequate publicity and the full backing of the musical community. It is doubly significant that one of Canada's largest businesses, the T. Eaton Co. Limited, should have made this possible; the commercial organizations of our country have heretofore shown very little interest in the creative arts. Last year the company gave a $1,000 scholarship to the Conservatory Senior School at Toronto, to help launch upon a professional career the student who graduated with the greatest distinction. Tova Boroditsky was the first winner.

Playing with superb confidence, there was no question of her right to be classed among the top younger pianists of Canada. Undoubtedly the program was somewhat one-sided, most of the music being akin to Schubert's "Wanderer Fantasie" in its dynamic quality. It was quite evident that Tova Boroditsky excelled in these compositions, and several times a brilliant climax brought spontaneous applause from the large audience. However, at her first public concert, a more varied program would have given a clearer picture of her ability. Four delightful Paganini-Liszt "Etudes," together with the opening Bach chorale preludes, merely hinted at a charm and delicacy of touch which Tova Boroditsky certainly possesses in addition to her love of more vigorous music. Also included were two Scarlatti Sonatas, Beethoven's "Sonata No. 32" and "Le Tombeau de Couperin" by Ravel, in which the audience was specially stirred by her brilliant playing of the third movement.

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RECORDS

New "Messiah" Recording

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE most important record news of the season is, of course, the new pressing of Handel's "Messiah", by the Luton Choral Society and Special Choir and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, with Elsie Suddaby, Marjorie Thomas, Heddle Nash and Trevor Antony as soloists and Herbert Dawson at the organ—Victor DM 1194 and DM 1195 (2 volumes, 12 sides).

Not that "Messiah" is by any means the greatest of all great music but it is, almost certainly, the most universally loved and respected of all great works of sacred music. It is a work of which everyone ought to hear at least one first-class performance but which is rarely performed with both competence and taste. The new recording will, therefore, be welcomed everywhere by people of all degrees of musical education.

Like all creative works of universal popularity "Messiah" has been subjected to a good deal of ill-treatment. Quite naturally, it has been taken over to a large degree by the church, which has been a good thing for the church but not always a good thing for "Messiah". That irreverent but eminently sensible music critic, George Bernard Shaw, once remarked: "I have long since recognized the impossibility of obtaining justice for that work in a Christian country. Import a choir of heathens, restrained by no considerations of propriety from attacking the choruses with unembarrassed sincerity of dramatic expression, and I would hasten to the performance if only to witness the delight of the public and the discomfiture of the critics. . . . We know rather less about him (Handel) in England than they do in the Andaman Islands, since the Andamans are only unconscious of him, whereas we are misconscious." The plain truth is that "Messiah" was written for performance in the concert hall by expert professional musicians and it is under those conditions that it sounds best today.

Victorian Excesses

For a long time during the nineteenth century "Messiah" suffered from the worst excesses of Victorian bad taste. It was possible in some of the colossal Handel festivals to hear as many as four thousand voices slithering and stumbling over Handel's complicated figures. Fortunately, the tendency today is toward smaller and more manageable choirs.

"Messiah" is a hodge-podge. Since it was composed in the appallingly short space of twenty-one days, much of it must have come from the well-stocked ragbag of memory. Parts of it, in fact, were taken note for note from the composer's own Italian operas, which explains why the music is so often at odds with the words.

It is all-too-usual to think of "Messiah" as if every crochet and semiquaver had been divinely communicated to a passionately devout and pious Christian—a belief which could scarcely be farther from the truth. Handel was not a profoundly religious man, any more than the average sidesman in a fashionable Toronto congregation is a profoundly religious man. He was a plain, God-fearing Augustan gentleman who would have continued to write Italian operas if he had found them half as profitable as sacred oratorios. The best parts of "Messiah" are quite obviously the product of genius in incandescence but the great bulk of the oratorio is the work of a consummately good *craftsman* and, incidentally, a practised showman; it is not the work of a man who was profoundly influenced by any form of Lutheran mysticism, as are the sacred cantatas of Bach.

The contrast between Bach and Handel—the greatest Protestant composers of sacred music—is more pronounced that it appears on the surface. Their attitudes, their convictions, their interpretations, were radically different. Bach was in love with Jesus; Handel had a healthy respect for him. Bach saw the New Testament in terms of overwhelming joy and overwhelming sorrow; Handel saw it in terms of absorbing drama. With Bach, music was the servant of religion; with Handel, religion was the background for music. But they had this in common: they both knew how to make a joyful noise unto the Lord—and they did it better than anyone has succeeded in doing since.

Introduction by Sir Thomas

I doubt if many people will want to quarrel very much with either the interpretation or the performance on the new recording. In his introductory talk Sir Thomas explains his reasons for using choirs of varying sizes to suit the requirements of the choruses; on the succeeding sides it becomes obvious that he has acted wisely.

Of the soloists, I like Miss Thomas best and admired Mr. Nash most. Miss Thomas sings her arias—especially the deeply emotional ones like "He Was Despised" and "He Shall Feed His Flock"—with genuine feeling and magnificent dramatic effect. Mr. Nash is a fine tenor with amazing technical facility and admirable control. His effective range extends from the quiet pathos of "Thy Rebuke Hath Broken His Heart" to the militant clamor of "Thou Shalt Break Them", although his relatively light voice is better suited to the first than the second. His treatment of the recitatives is especially impressive.

Mr. Antony is a competent but, I think, not inspired, bass. He has, of course, by far the most difficult and thankless role; his arias are full of the most vulgar and florid passages in the whole work, music that seems wholly unsuited in form and style to the low voice. I should like to hear any bass who could make the subterranean rumblings of "Why Do the Nations Rage So Furiously Together?" sound like good music!

Miss Suddaby is unquestionably a most expert singer but there is something cold and thin about her voice and something curiously unfeeling about her interpretation. She has that sort of "purity" in her singing that is so often found in the voices of boy sopranos and which is apt to sound so unpleasantly antiseptic. This quality is especially apparent in "I know That My Redeemer Liveth", the most important of the soprano arias.

Generally speaking, however, there is a feeling of intelligence and good musicianship about the whole performance: no obvious striving for colossal effects, no over-sentimentalizing, no helter-skelter tempi, but a profound respect for the work of God and Mr. Handel.

The recording is appropriate to the performance: clear, resonant, remarkably free from surface noise and with only a suggestion of break-down in the fortissimo choral passages. The record breaks have been worked out with very great care, a difficult job in so large a work; the monitoring, again a tricky business because of the tremendous variation in volume of sound, has been handled intelligently and the upper register of the frequency band has been given unusual, and commendable, emphasis.

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PREMIERE

TWO new musical works by the 23-year-old Toronto composer and pianist, Harry Somers, will have their premiere during a Dominion-wide broadcast devoted to Somers' music on November 10, at 8.00 p.m., as part of the C.B.C.'s Wednesday Night program of music and drama.

Geoffrey Waddington will direct the string orchestra in "North Country," a 12-minute work of four movements which the composer completed last month. Somers himself will be heard as pianist, with Morrey Kernerman, violinist, in the first performance of his recently written "Rhapsody for Violin and Piano."

Canadian pianist George Haddad will be the soloist with Vancouver Symphony Orchestra on Nov. 7 program on C.B.C., 11 p.m., E.S.T.

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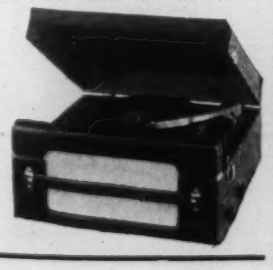

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CONCERNING FOOD

Saturday Is For Nancy

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

OF course Saturday morning isn't necessarily the time you choose to do the week-end food preparation, but if you happen to have a teen-age daughter about the house you could very well make use of some of her exuberant energy. If this is the case, no doubt she will give forth with the age-old complaint that "none of the other girls have to do this." However, with an eye to the future, you insist—even though you suspect that she is more of the executive type and will have several flunkeys to do her bidding when she acquires a home of her own.

So with your reluctant assistant on hand (the next junior miss being off to a music lesson) you start the work rolling by assembling ingredients while the breakfast dishes are being disposed of.

Having accomplished this you start Nancy (your assistant) making the pastry and if this is her first experience you make it by the hot water method. Here is the recipe.

Hot Water Pastry

1 cup shortening or lard (½ lb.)
½ cup boiling water
3 cups sifted pastry flour
¾ tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt

Measure shortening (room temperature) into mixing bowl and add the boiling water. Beat until creamy and cool. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt and stir into liquid shortening until it forms a smooth ball. Cover and chill in refrigerator ½ to 1 hour. Roll out on floured board.

This pastry is easy to handle since the water is combined thoroughly with the fat and flour. It produces a "short" rather than flaky type of pastry. You intend to make butter tarts, an apple pie (2 crust) and a 9" pie shell for peach cream pie with the amount of pastry. While it is chilling Nancy cooks the dates for the Queen Elizabeth cake while you assemble the ingredients for the butter tarts.

Butter Tarts

1/3 cup butter
½ cup light corn syrup
½ cup brown sugar
2/3 cup raisins
¼ tsp. nutmeg
½ tsp. vanilla
¼ tsp. salt
1 egg
½ recipe for Hot Water Pastry

Melt butter and add the remaining ingredients except the egg. Mix thoroughly. Let mixture cool and then add the egg slightly beaten.

Line 1 dozen 3" fluted tart tins with pastry using a 4" circle of pastry 1/8" in thickness. Pour in filling and place on cooky sheet. Bake on lowest shelf in very hot oven (450°F) for 15-20 minutes or until the pastry is set. Loosen edges with a pointed knife when baked and allow to stand 10 minutes before removing from the tins.

Note: This recipe produces a syrupy filling but if you desire a more solid type use 2 eggs well beaten in place of the 1 egg slightly beaten in the above recipe.

While the oven is hot you bake the pie shell for the peach cream pie and Nancy makes the filling. You make the apple pie and store it unbaked in the refrigerator (frozen food compartment) ready to slip into the oven for Sunday's dinner. Here is the recipe Nancy uses for

Peach Cream Pie (9" Shell)

2-2/3 cups milk
2½ tbsp, cornstarch
2 tbsp. flour
½ tsp. salt
2/3 cup granulated sugar
3 egg yolks
1 tbsp. butter
1½ tsp. almond extract

Heat 2 cups milk in double boiler. Mix cornstarch, flour, salt and sugar. Combine with remaining 2/3 cups of milk. Add to hot milk and cook stirring constantly until mixture is thickened. Continue cooking 15 minutes stirring occasionally. Add part of hot mixture to slightly beaten egg yolks, blend and return to remaining mixture in double boiler. Cook 2 minutes. Remove from heat and add butter. Cool and add almond extract. When thoroughly cooled pour into baked pie shell (cooled) and place 7 peach halves, cavity side up, using one peach in the centre and one for each cut of pie (6). When ready to serve fill peach cavities with whipped cream and garnish with a cherry.

Note: Store 3 leftover egg whites in covered jar in refrigerator and use when needed for a fruit whip or nut macaroons.

While the oven is cooling to 350°F you line up the ingredients for the cake.

Queen Elizabeth Cake

¼ cup shortening
1 tsp. vanilla
1 cup granulated sugar
1 egg beaten
1½ cups sifted pastry flour
½ tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. baking soda
¼ tsp. salt
1 cup dates, cut up
1 cup boiling water

The dates and water are cooked until soft (there should be 1 1/3 cups date mixture) and allowed to cool before the cake is combined.

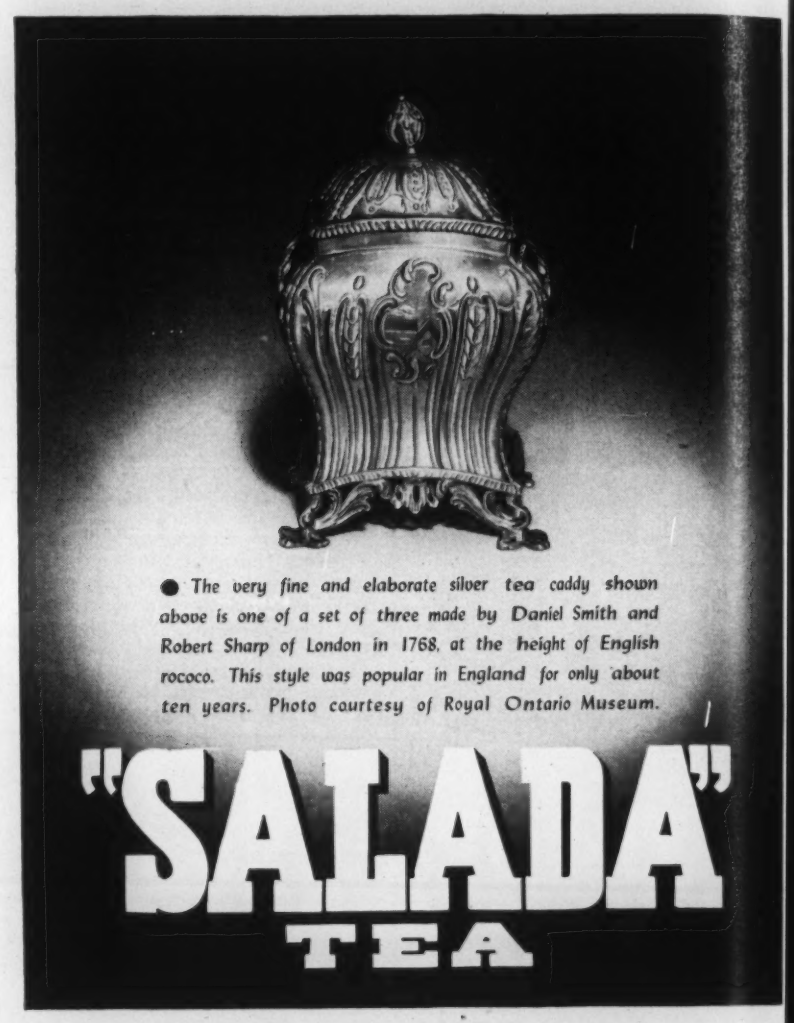
Grease and line with wax paper an 8 x 8 x 2 inch cake pan and grease again. Sift dry ingredients together and set aside until needed. Cream shortening, add vanilla and sugar and cream thoroughly. Add beaten egg and blend well. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with date mixture folding in thoroughly after each addition. Turn into prepared cake pan and bake in oven 350°F for 55-60 minutes. Remove and let stand 10 minutes while preparing the topping.

Cocoanut Topping

5 tbsp. brown sugar
2 tbsp, butter
2 tbsp. cream
½ cup shredded cocoanut

Cook the above ingredients for 3 minutes and spread evenly over top of cake. Place in oven under broiler and cook until the top is lightly browned.

When the last baking dish is washed and put away, Nancy makes a few crisp remarks about some of the slightly overweight members of the family not needing all this food. However, you counter this politely with the observation that it is mostly her friends who seem to consume the cake, pie and tarts with much appreciation and gusto. And there the conversation ends.



● The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.

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OTHER PAGE

Allegory -- Use and Misuse

By CANON H. P. PLUMPTRE

"ALLEGORY", derived from two Greek words, means "saying something else". And that is what allegory does. Behind the story itself lies something which the writer wants to impress upon his readers, generally of a moral or religious character.

No form of literature has been more popular or of longer duration than allegory. The centuries, ancient and modern, are linked together by Aesop's Fables and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Several of our Lord's parables fall into the same category.

But "the corruption of the best is the worst". Allegory has been parodied and degraded by misuse. This spurious type of allegory is to be found when men of a later generation impose meanings upon earlier writings which by no stretch of imagination could have been in the minds of the original authors.

This was done sometimes to "whitewash" those earlier writers who seemed to have written what was untrue or unworthy; but much more frequently to give a fictitious authority to later ideas. In this way, for instance, Greek philosophers, specially the Stoics, allegorized certain parts of Homer, who was thought to have attributed to the gods actions unworthy of deity: and by the same process they secured the authority of a great name for their own later philosophy.

Philo, a Jewish writer in the time of Christ, followed their example, and did the same thing to the Hebrew Scriptures, thinking thereby to get rid of some of the immoralities and anthropomorphisms of the earlier chapters of Genesis, and to bring their teaching into closer relation with Greek thought.

Early Christian writers, who were conscious of the same difficulties, employed the same process and extended it much further. All the great Fathers of the Church were enthusiastic allegorists: it seemed that these hidden meanings of Scripture betokened a higher degree of inspiration than was to be found in the bare historic narrative.

It was in fact believed for a thousand years before the Reformation that texts of the Bible were capable of a fourfold interpretation—the literal, the moral, the analogical and the allegorical. And of these four, contrary to what we might expect, the allegorical was regarded as the one of primary importance.

One illustration will suffice to show how pernicious the system might be.

In the familiar Gospel parable of "the Marriage of the King's Son", when the guests were slow in arriving, the King is reported to have said to the servants, "Go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in that my house may be filled". (For it was a matter of honor to have a houseful on all such occasions.) But the great St. Augustine who, as Fisher says, "Moulded the theology of the Church for a thousand years", applied the word "compel" to the Church in relation to heretics, and thereby justified the policy of persecution; inflicting thereby a grievous stain upon the story of the Church, and causing one of the great tragedies of history.

The recovery of the Greek spirit, however, at the time of the Renaissance and its aftermath the Reformation, largely abolished this artificial method of interpretation, and made the Bible an intelligible book rather than a cross-word puzzle. Colet of Oxford, who had studied in Italy towards the end of the Fifteenth Century, amazed his audiences on his return by treating the Epistles of St. Paul as letters dealing with practical problems, and not merely as proof-texts authorizing current beliefs and practices; and Erasmus, the leading scholar of Europe, carried on the process of enlightenment by composing a Paraphrase of the New Testament which, though written in Latin, was in the hands of the clergy and showed them what each verse really meant.

But the allegorists still had a task before them.

The theory of the Protestants was that the Bible, being an inspired book, must be self-consistent in all its parts with complete identity of the truths taught. The poet Cowper expressed this belief quite clearly in the Eighteenth Century:

"Whence but from heaven could men unskilled in arts,
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? and how, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?"

It may well have seemed an almost impossible problem to maintain the "agreeing truths" as between many passages of the Old and New Testaments. But allegorical ingenuity could perform wonders of exegesis, and the task was performed to the general satisfaction of the Protestant community.

The advance of physical science, again, in the Nineteenth Century—specially the teachings of Lyell (geology) and of Darwin (biology)—seemed to show large gaps of difference between the traditional story of creation and the new evolutionary theory. But again the allegorists came to the rescue, bringing the two accounts into some sort of harmony with one another. How far they succeeded each must judge for himself. At least the Bishops of the Anglican Communion have stated quite clearly where they now stand on the main issue. One of the Reports (on "The Doctrine of God") drawn up at the Lambeth Conference of 1930, reads as follows:

"Certain sciences, whose boundaries were for generations indeterminate, have in recent times united to give us a consentient view of the process by which the world as we know it has come into being. From this view has emerged an account of the order of creation upon which all instructed opinion is now agreed. Physics and astronomy, geology and biology, anthropology and archaeology, unite to give us a description of the ordered sequence of creation. In view of this revelation, for such it truly is, the popular interpretation of the Biblical account of creation cannot be accepted literally: and it must be remembered that in great ages of constructive theology such as literal interpretation was not regarded as of primary importance".

(It is specially significant in this statement that the teachings of science, which for so long had been regarded as antagonistic to religion, are now interpreted as God's new "revelation" to mankind.)

One group alone, the British Israelites, clings in principle and in practice to the allegorical method. But the historian of today treats them with scant consideration. Toynbee, for instance, after exposing the fallacy of certain claims to racial superiority, and illustrating as one such "the Nordic man . . . the idol of the Teutonic market-place", adds "The British Israelite doctrine is a theory of the same type, using different terminology and supporting imaginary history with quaint theology".

Thus, with the spread of education and the ever-deepening sense of literary responsibility, the long popular practice of reading back modern ideas into ancient writings seems doomed to extinction. Science knows nothing of it, and it is rapidly losing ground in religion.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 6, 1948 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Ottawa Government Helps Our Capital Boom

By CLARENCE BARBER

By a variety of measures the Dominion government has aided the present capital boom in Canada. Investment in buildings, factory equipment, and inventories is at record levels.

Clarence Barber, Assistant Professor of Economics in Hamilton's McMaster University, argues that the government must take part of the blame for the present high price level, for it has aided the capital program that is the major driving force behind our inflation. But some credit is due Ottawa, too, for any long run raising of the standard of living due to the permanent increase in our productive equipment.

SINCE the end of the war the Dominion government has been actively encouraging capital expenditures. A wide range of measures introduced at that time have given business men an incentive to spend more on capital goods; the result has been a record level of capital spending. In 1947 almost 22 per cent of our total production went into capital goods — new factories, machinery, houses, hospitals, schools and business inventories.

But another result has been a rapid rise in the cost of living as incomes earned in the production of these capital goods compete for the available supply of consumer goods. Although the capital boom may take us through the period of high prices more quickly, prices will go higher in the process and after the boom is over Canada may face a severe recession.

These plans for encouraging capital spending originated back in 1944 and 1945 when most of the experts were predicting a major recession during the reconversion period. The process of changing over from wartime to peacetime production, it was argued, would lead to widespread unemployment and loss of income. If capital expenditures could be kept up during this period the depression would be less severe.

But the government has continued with its program long after it became evident that no major reconversion unemployment would develop. It has given its tacit approval to the present boom.

First Steps

The special provisions for depreciation introduced in November 1944 was one of the first steps in this program. For approved capital projects business firms were allowed to charge depreciation for taxation purposes at roughly double the normal rates. In a period when tax rates are gradually declining from their wartime highs, this has been a substantial encouragement to capital spending. Business men have taken advantage of it on a large scale. A special analysis of expenditures under the act shows that projects involving $1.4 billion had been approved up to the end of March 31, 1947. These provisions have affected prices in two ways. Beside being an incentive for capital spending, they lead directly to price increases as business firms raise prices to cover the added depreciation charge.

Then, in 1945 in the special budget at the war's end the federal government removed the seven per cent sales tax from both building materials and industrial machinery. No similar tax concession was made on consumer goods. About the same time the government made a further reduction in the long term rate of interest to bring it to the lowest level on record. An index of long term government bond yields in early 1946 stood at about 84.0 compared with 101.8 in 1939 and 141.3 in 1929. This low interest rate policy has made it an extremely favorable time for new investment. Early in the present year the government allowed a small rise in interest rates but even yet rates are lower than before the war.

Another way in which the government policy has favored capital investment is by the retention of price controls on iron and steel, which are basic materials to a wide range of capital goods. This has helped to keep down the cost of new plants and machinery. If these controls had been removed more capital projects would have been shelved, choked off by rising costs.

Even in its program of import restrictions and excise taxes, introduced last November, the federal government was extremely lenient towards capital spending. A 25 per cent excise tax was placed on a wide range of durable consumer goods, but no similar tax was placed on machinery or farm implements. Although there may have been many sound reasons for adopting this policy the effect was to discriminate against consumer spending in favor of capital spending. Some restrictions have been placed on the import of capital goods (commercial vehicles were cut off entirely), but the overall effect has been small. Our imports of machinery and farm implements are higher than a year ago, during the first six months of 1948 they amounted to 18.5 per cent of all our imports from the United States.

House Building

Finally, the Ottawa government has introduced provisions, chiefly of a financial nature, to encourage the building of new houses. Apparently these have been quite effective for residential construction in 1948 has risen sharply above last year's level. Contracts for residential construction during the first eight months of the current year have almost doubled and predictions have been made that as many as 90,000 dwelling units will be completed this year.

All of these incentives to capital spending, and their combined effect must be fairly substantial, are extremely favorable to rising prices. Not only do these spending forces serve to bid up prices directly, but they will support and maintain the higher price level which comes from the wage-price spiral and the rise in import prices. The situation is somewhat comparable to that which occurred during the war except that private capital spending has largely replaced government war expenditures.

This difference is of some importance for it is a guarantee that our form of inflation will never get completely out of hand. All the examples of extreme inflation such as those that occurred after the first and second World Wars in a number of European countries and is currently occurring in China, are inflations where the driving force has been government expenditures. "I know of no instance where an extreme inflation of prices has occurred because of an excess of private capital expenditures.

The reason for this is two-fold. As prices rise business men defer their capital spending until a time when costs are more favorable. They dislike being burdened with capital investment incurred at inflated prices. Governments in such circumstances find it necessary to continue their spending. Being politically unable or unwilling to raise taxes sufficiently to meet their expenditures out of current income, they resort to the creation of new money either directly or through additional bank loans. In addition, heavy capital spending rapidly builds up our stock of productive equipment; this increases the flow of goods coming onto the market and contributes directly to the end of high prices.

By encouraging a high level of capital spending the federal government has chosen the quickest course through the period of high prices. Although prices may go higher while our capital boom is in progress, the end will come more quickly than if a lower rate of capital spending had been favored.

But there may be some dangers in this. Some of the excess of capital spending now may be at the expense of too little later on. If a country builds up its stock of new factories and machinery very rapidly over the course of a few years it may find a little later that private capital spending isn't high enough to maintain employment at a high level. The government has some weapons to offset this, for it has deliberately kept its own public works expenditure at a low level throughout this period (an exception is the Canadian National Railways, where very large purchases of new rolling stock have been approved). It will be able to take up some of the slack when private spending falls off.

Effect On Prices

A disadvantage of this capital boom is the effects it may have on the long run price level. The higher prices go now the higher they are likely to remain. This proved true after World War I. Even after the sharp drop in prices in 1921 price levels in the "twenties" remained about 50 per cent higher than they had been before the war. And it will likely be true again.

Prices will never go back to their 1939 level. But they would have stabilized at a lower level if they had been held in check during the present shortage. A lower volume of capital spending would have helped to avoid the present price rise. The lower prices, in turn, would have meant less loss in purchasing power for the people's wartime savings. The real value of these savings is rapidly dwindling away, whereas at lower prices they would have meant more spending power and less danger of unemployment over a number of years.

It is possible, of course, that a major recession may be avoided. Capital spending may slow up and settle down at a slightly lower but more stable level. If this should prove true Canadians would derive the benefit of these additions to capital in the form of a higher standard of living.

Nevertheless the government's program of encouraging capital expenditure is hard to justify.

Need For Capital

When the war ended there were many reasons for expecting a large volume of capital expenditures. Industry had spent very little for new factories and machinery all through the thirties. During the war some industries were able to build new plants, but many non-war industries were not. In addition to the plants required to replace those which had worn out or become obsolete during the thirties, many more were needed to meet today's demands.

By these various measures, double depreciation, low interest rates, reduced taxes and price control on iron and steel, the federal government has done much to foster the capital boom that now exists. It must take part of the blame for the higher prices now and for the depression that may follow. It may take some of the credit if the long run result is a higher standard of living.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle which customarily appears in this space, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

Rural Trend To Larger Schools

The contrast between the educational facilities provided by city and rural areas is rapidly lessening. In 1943, four-fifths of Canadian schools were too small to be educationally satisfactory. Today the movement towards larger school units is growing in nearly every province. One of first

provinces to centralize school authority, Alberta amended the School Act in 1936 to provide for school divisions, each made up of 60 to 80 school districts. The 56 now in operation were made up of 3,515 smaller units. With centralized schools built, mostly 3 to 10 rooms in size, chil-

—National Film Board; Capital Press Service

dren travel daily in divisional vans (top picture). Larger schools can afford special equipment, like these in Manitoba (pictures 2 and 3). There are, of course, a large number of one-room schools still in operation.

Dollar Difficulty Decreased By Middle East Oil

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The steadily mounting demand for oil, particularly in the United States, may mean an easing of the dollar problem of Western Europe and the sterling area. The centre of world oil production is likely to be the Middle East.

The biggest factor in the world oil picture is the United States changing from an exporter to an importer of oil. This, combined with new discoveries in the Middle East, gives some assurance that U.S. dollars will continue to be available.

London.

THE BUSINESS world's imagination was stirred recently by the announcement that the Royal Dutch-Shell oil group had negotiated with U.S. and Canadian insurance companies the largest commercial loan in the history of the New York market. The sum involved was $250 million, and it happened not many months after a loan of $270 million had been raised by the group in London and Amsterdam. World oil interests are still developing in a very big way, and financing their development on an international scale.

The background to these huge deals is interesting. It involves not only the growing use of oil in world industry but also the dollar problem, and with it the Marshall Plan.

It is a commonplace that the demand for oil is on a secularly rising trend. Other commodities may boom and slump, but production of oil, with only minor setbacks, goes ever higher. The proportion of the world's energy produced by oil and natural gas has been calculated at 7½ per cent for 1913, 25¾ per cent for 1938, 30½ per cent for 1947. Roughly speaking, oil accounts for a third of the world's industrial energy.

The Standard Oil Company's chairman, Mr. Frank Abrams, said recently that the daily rate of world oil consumption was expected to increase from 9½ million barrels in 1947 to 12 million barrels by 1952. The oil-development program for that 5-year period, he said, would cost about $13,000 million.

The biggest factor in the world oil position is the transformation of the United States from the leading exporter to a net importer of oil. Developments in the oil-bearing regions have to be viewed in the light of this change. The rapid extension of the U.S. combines into the Middle East area is one sign of the inadequacy of America's own supplies; and the ambitious projects for raising output in the Western Hemisphere, associated with the above-mentioned Royal Dutch-Shell financing, is evidence of the need, at least on the short term, to develop supplies near to the biggest consuming market.

It is estimated that when the greatly-expanded sales are being made by Royal Dutch-Shell in the United States and Canada Europe's dollar deficit will assume a different complexion. It may be recalled that Sir Stafford Cripps specifically mentioned earnings from oil in reviewing the improvement in Britain's balance of payments in the first half of 1948.

Look To Middle East

But it is to the Middle East that the sterling area and Western Europe are looking for the big contribution which oil seems destined to make towards a solution of the long-term dollar problem. In this non-dollar area the bulk of the world's untapped oil reserves are believed to lie. As American consumption expands from levels already incomparably higher than those of any other nation, while one after another of America's oilwells runs dry, dollar expenditure on oil is likely to become an immensely important factor in the international balance of payments.

Not many years ago even the experts might have said that if the tide of payments turned thus against America the change could only be temporary, because oilwells were a rapidly-wasting asset and before long the supplies would not be available to meet the demand. Subsequent exploration has established the fact that enormous quantities of oil still exist under the surface of the earth, sufficient to meet even the expanding demand for decades or centuries. It can be imagined that, at some unpredictable time before reserves of oil are exhausted, the demand will be waning rapidly as some new means of power, most likely atomic energy, replaces oil.

In the meantime, the trend of oil production, almost all over the world, is upward. Even in the United States there has been a marked expansion of output compared with 1947, so that America's deteriorating supply position is strictly relative to demand. The shortage of oil in recent years—reflected in a persistent rise in prices until recently—has been due to lack of refining equipment and tankers. Both these obstructions are being eased, the increase in tanker tonnage having been specially notable of late. The curtailment of crude production to allow for congestion at the refineries and shipping centres is less serious now than a few months ago even. All in all, it seems likely that production of oil in 1948 will be 15-20 per cent above the all-time peak of 1947.

On the demand side the position is more difficult to assess. In present uncertain conditions rapid variations in U.S. demand are possible, and the effect of E.R.P. on Europe's consumption, at present incalculable, may change the appearance of the market. Prices are probably around their top post-war levels now, but they will not necessarily slide back for some time.

Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul Hoffman's job will be eased if oil dollars come from U.S.A.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

East Sullivan Expects To Attain Production Stage In January

EAST SULLIVAN MINES, in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec, where satisfactory progress is being made in plant installation and underground preparation, expects attainment of production in January, 1949. One of the wartime "drill-hole" operations, the property has shaped up impressively, with an estimated 11,000 to 12,000 tons of ore to the vertical foot on the 2nd (300) and 3rd (450) levels. Using the calculation of 11,000 tons there are proved reserves from 75 feet above the first level, which has had limited work, to the third level, or a vertical block of 375 feet, of 4,125,000 tons. The recent development on the 600-foot level has also been corroborative of depth continuity of ore deposition. Average grade of the tonnage proved to date is calculated at copper 2.2 per cent, zinc 1.2 per cent, gold 0.02 ounce and silver 0.45 ounce per ton. The initial production rate is 2,000 tons daily, and the mining and milling plant now being installed is designed for expansion, and the extent of the orebodies are such that proving of depth continuity to the present lowest level at 1,050 feet should warrant a considerably higher milling rate. It is planned to produce copper and zinc concentrates, which will be shipped to Noranda Mines for smelter treatment.

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A delay has been experienced in delivery of the main hoists for ore hoisting at East Sullivan Mines, but a temporary hoist is being installed to ensure hoisting capacity of 1,600 tons daily. The hoists which were scheduled for June may not be delivered until December, and the regular hoists should be in operation in the first quarter of 1949. The concrete headframe, 150 feet in height, was completed last month, while the primary crusher to be installed below the 900-foot level, should be in place shortly. The preparation of the mine for production is well advanced. All necessary lateral work has been completed in the west orebody on the 450-foot horizon and raises driven through to surface. Similar lateral work is completed in the east and central orebodies, and raises are being driven. Stope preparation for production should be completed before long, with an excess of 50,000 tons on the surface ore dump. Mine development recently in the east orebody on the 600-foot level is proving the depth continuity and augmenting the ore reserves to a substantial degree. Structure and grade have been indicated by drilling to 750 feet depth or 150 feet below the level.

•

Estimates are that East Sullivan Mines will have a recoverable value of $10.58½ from a ton of ore on the basis of the present copper price of 23.5 cents per pound, and 15 cents a pound for zinc. This estimate is made on the expectation the company will receive only a third of the price for zinc, which has been the experience of other mines with low grade zinc concentrates. Of the value of $10.58½ per ton, copper will provide $9.306 with zinc accounting for 72 cents. In view of the higher labor and material costs, total operating costs of $3.78 a ton are anticipated, while smelting and marketing will take an additional $1.65 a ton, giving total costs of $5.43 per ton, before write-offs and taxes. Hence, on a basis of 2,000 tons a day, or 700,000 tons of ore a year, an operating profit of $3,608,500 is possible. The company is likely to be free from income taxes for a period of 3½ years from inception of production, and with estimated write-offs for pre-development and depreciation of $500,000 a year, a net profit of 77 cents a share is foreseen with copper at 23.5 cents, or 52 cents with 20 cent copper.

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It was in May, 1944, East Sullivan Mines was incorporated, the property being located in a muskeg quagmire entirely by geophysical work and its importance indicated by diamond

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Persistent Business Boom

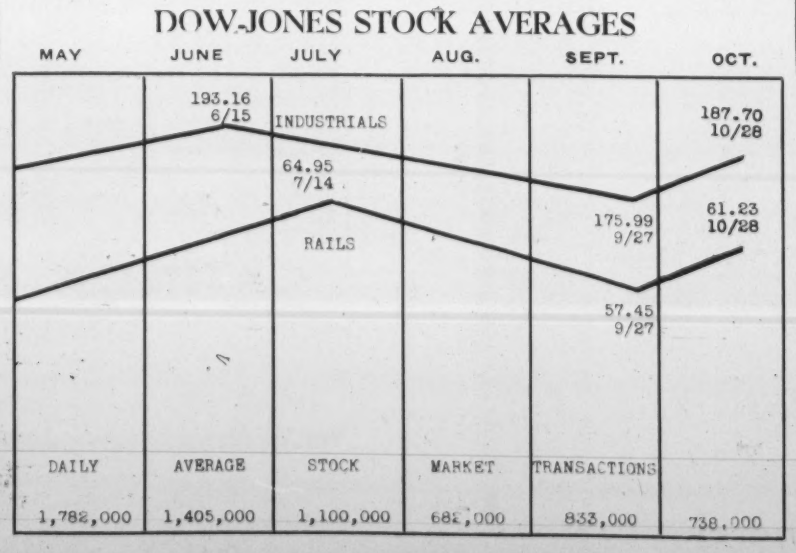
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG TERM NEW YORK AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949, intermediate trend downward since the June-July high points to late September, with turnabout now being attempted.

Persistence of the business boom for three years following war's end has surprised economists and business men, many of whom anticipated a sequence such as followed World War I. Factors of difference between the current period and the period following the first war are responsible for the changed course that business is following. These include a larger backlog of demand for durable goods, distinct alteration in the quality or nature of the money supply, a relative shortage of raw materials, lack of speculative excesses, and the much greater degree to which federal government expenditures are a factor in the national income. Fears as to the business future, nevertheless, continue and, along with the troubled foreign situation, have acted as a brake on stock market buoyancy. Barring war, the market may throw off this influence in 1949 in favor of higher prices.

Following recession from June into late September, the market has subsequently advanced to around 190 on the Dow-Jones industrial average. Considering the rapidity and extent of the move and the fact that around 190 is a supply area where stocks traded for some weeks at the June-July peaks, minor weakness would seem in order before attempt is made to penetrate such zone.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the year ending 30th October, 1948, payable on and after MONDAY, the THIRD day of JANUARY, 1949, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th NOVEMBER, 1948.

By order of the Board,
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.
Montreal, 26th October, 1948.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 342

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th October, 1948.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, 119 St. James Street West, Montreal on MONDAY, the SIXTH day of DECEMBER next.

The chair to be taken at 11 o'clock A.M.

By Order of the Board,
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.
Montreal, 12th October, 1948.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1948, payable January 2, 1949, to shareholders of record December 2, 1948.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.
Montreal, October 25, 1948.

drilling. At the present time much interest lies in the new deep levels and work on these will start next year after production is underway. Lateral work, however, may be underway on the 750-foot level before the end of the year. The company has authorized capital of 4,500,000 shares, of which 4,000,000 are issued. An agreement was made with Noranda Mines for final financing requirements the company agreeing to purchase $2,000,000 of bonds bearing interest at five per cent. Noranda Mines was also granted an option on 200,000 shares at $4 a share and, in addition, receives 2½ shares for each $100 bond, or a total of 50,000 shares for the total bond issue.

•

With the declaration of a dividend of eight cents per share for the final quarter, payable December 8, total distributions for 1948, of Normetal Mining Corporation, base metal producer in northwestern Quebec, will be 26 cents per share. Previous payments this year were five cents on March 31 and June 30, and eight cents on September 30. The company initiated dividend payments in 1946 when 10 cents was paid, and in 1947 a similar distribution was made. Normetal's earnings have been climbing steadily this year and for the first nine months amounted to $1,060,000 or 28.2 cents per share, as compared with net profit of $1,075,624 or 28.6 cents per share for the full 12 months of 1947.

•

With widespread radioactive occurrences located in exploration at Nicholson Mines, near Goldfields, on the north shore of Lake Athabaska, indications are that this property may develop into Canada's first new uranium producer since the search for radioactive minerals was thrown open to private interests. The results on the No. 2 and 4 zones are considered very important, but a large amount of detailed work will be required to accurately evaluate the possibilities of the showings. If underground development substantiates the surface results officials foresee a milling operation of 75 to 100 tons daily at least, but that of course is still in the future. Systematic sampling has shown a good commercial grade of uranium, as well as gold and platinum values. The No. 4 zone has now indicated a length of 1,100 feet apparently consisting of a series of lenses. Previous sampling detailed a length of 175 feet averaging 1.71 per cent uranium oxide and 0.15 oz. gold across a width of three feet. A short tunnel underneath this section exposed a length of 49 feet which averaged 1.18 per cent uranium oxide and 0.33 oz. gold. A second shoot, 100 feet long, has now been exposed. First sampling of the No. 2 zone showed a length of 140 feet averaging 0.50 per cent uranium oxide and a cut grade of 0.60 oz. gold across a width of three feet, and this shoot has now been exposed for an additional 100 feet. New financing arrangements are designed to provide the company with a total of $670,000, and plans are being made to bring in mining equipment to get shaft sinking started next spring. Shares of the company have been unusually active on the Toronto Stock Exchange and recently skyrocketed to a high of $1.23. The low price for the shares this year was four cents.

•

Increased production and earnings is reported by Chesterville Mines for the first nine months of the current year. Output was valued at $990,321 from the milling of 232,498 tons of ore, an average of $4.26 a ton. Estimated operating profit for the period before write-offs was $244,299, and government cost-aid is not included. In the like period last year production was $877,571 from 222,045 tons, or $3.95 a ton, and operating profit $163,213. In the three months ended September 30, 1948, the company milled 77,548 tons for output of $333,474, an average recovery of $4.30. The estimated operating profit for the third quarter was $78,508.

•

Net profit of $883,798, or 16.07 cents per share, as compared with $908,279, or 16.51 cents in the previous year, is shown by Wright-Hargreaves Mines for the 12 months ended August 31. Dividends of 16 cents a share were the same as the year before. Net working capital declined slightly, at $4,906,770, as against $4,943,544. The mill treated 181,439 tons of ore, an average of 495.7 tons daily, for gross production of $3,012,381, or $16.60 per ton. Operating and general costs were equal to $10.227 per ton as compared with $9.70 for the previous year, while total charges were $12,086 as against $11,941. Of considerable interest in the annual report is the confirmation of reports that further information has been secured on the deep ore to the north of the main break by drill holes from new crosscuts at 6,900 feet and deeper. E. L. Miller, president, states that pilot drilling ahead of the crosscut at the 7,200-foot level has encountered a showing carrying values well above the mine grade in characteristic quartz and porphyry, which may bear important relation to the deep level work. At the close of the fiscal year crosscuts at the new 6,600-, 6,900, and 7,200-foot horizons had not yet reached the area in which good values were encountered in deep diamond drilling north of the main zones some years ago.

•

Exceptionally high mill heads ($7.20 per ton) and a decline in total operating costs permitted Stadacona Mines to maintain production and operation profit at satisfactory levels in the third quarter. A loss in tonnage was due to major repairs, replacements and new installations during the period. Gross production was $216,376, equal to $6.93 per ton. Operating costs amounted to $164,257, or $5.26 per ton, leaving an operating profit of $50,380, as against $59,592 in the second quarter. Operating profit for the first nine months of the year totalled $142,733. Broken ore reserves now stand at 76,000 tons, sufficient for seven-months milling.

•

West Amulet Mines has arranged a deal with Freeport (Sulphur) Exploration of New York and Texas following extensive examination and relogging of the former company's core. The option agreement is on a profit basis and will leave the West Amulet treasury position intact as no stock is being taken down even to the production stage. In addition to performing all the work necessary to maintain title to its 1,735 acres, most of which is patented, West Amulet will receive half yearly payments under the option, and should a mill prove warranted for the shipment of concentrates to Noranda, West Amulet will, instead of the usual 10 per cent royalty, receive 20 per cent of the net profits. Plans call for electrical surveys to be followed up with diamond drilling.

•

Including government cost-aid, income of Negus Mines, in the Yellowknife area, is averaging approximately $100,000 monthly, and it is expected operations can be maintained on the present scale without much difficulty. Production for September was around $80,000, plus $10,000 in concentrates and an estimated $8,000 to $10,000 receivable under gold assistance. The general picture is one of increasing production and decreasing costs and revenue of roughly $100,000 per month commenced July 1. Lateral development this year has indicated substantial ore tonnages which have more than justified the increased milling capacity. Insufficient work has as yet been done on the Campbell zone to allow an estimate of ore reserves, but W. Samuel, vice-president and consulting engineer, is of the opinion the block of ground so far opened up between the 11th and 13th levels will supply sufficient ore to keep the mill going at its present capacity for several years, and should further exploration of this zone to the south show ore occurrences similar in distribution, size and grade to those already exposed, a further increase in mill capacity will be warranted. Plans for next year include installation of an underground crusher and development of as much ore as possible with a view to enlarging operations.

•

Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area, reports the best quarter, for tonnage milled and production in its history, in the three months ended August 31, the first quarter of the company's fiscal year. The period saw 19,729 tons milled for production of $363,603. The average recovery was $18.49 per ton with operating costs of $9.99 per ton. Production exceeded that of the previous three months by over $85,000. Operating profit for the period was above $180,000. Development and exploration footages at Cochenour are at a higher rate than at any time during the previous fiscal year and diamond drilling has located two new ore zones on the 575-foot horizon. A dividend of four cents a share was paid on September 1 and it is likely a further payment will be made at the end of the year or early in 1949.

•

At Quemont Mining Corporation, Rouyn township, where production is scheduled for next spring, good progress is reported on underground preparation work and surface plant construction. In addition to the advance of the level drives, ore and waste passes and ventilation raises, the excavation for the underground crusher station on the 720-foot level was completed in the three months ended September 30 and a pumping station installed on the 1,080-foot horizon. The No. 2 shaft was deepened from 1,260 to about 1,625 feet and temporary stations cut at 1,260 and 1,440 feet. A number of the buildings were near completion and structural steel erection was expected to commence on October 15 on the concentrator, as well as the cyanide plant. The permanent steel headframe is now in use.

Bridge River Harnessed!

On October 23rd, 1948 the tremendous potential hydro-electric power of Bridge River, B.C. was harnessed when the first of three 62,000 h.p. generating units commenced operation. The second and third units are under construction and scheduled to come into production in 1949. Potential capacity is 600,000 h.p.

The proceeds of this new issue will be used to meet in part the expenditures required in the Company's development programme which is described in the prospectus, a copy of which will be forwarded gladly upon request.

We offer as principals, the new issue of—

British Columbia Electric Company Limited

4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Price: $100 per share to yield 4.75%

Earnings available for dividends for the ten years and two months ended August 31st, 1948 averaged 3.15 times annual dividends on the Company's preferred shares including this issue, and earnings in the current year are increasing.

Mail or telephone enquiries receive prompt attention.

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POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 32. Interim, 35c. per share, payable December 31st, 1948 to holders of record at the close of business on November 19th, 1948.

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, October 22nd, 1948.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1948, payable on the 1st day of December, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of November, 1948. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 25, 1948.

Consolidated Press Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 34

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 16¼ cents per share for the quarter ending December 30th., 1948, has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of January, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1948.

By order of the Board,

E. L. PATCHET,
Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
October 25, 1948.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 245

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of October, 1948.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 19, 1948.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Government Statistics Do Reveal Sound Financial Position

By GEORGE GILBERT

No business in Canada is surrounded by better safeguards for the protection of the public than the insurance business carried on in this country by the various companies, associations and fraternal benefit societies under the supervision of the Dominion Insurance Department.

Under the licence, deposit and solvency requirements with which insurance institutions under Dominion registry must comply, coupled with the annual inspection of their affairs by competent official examiners, the public is well protected and the development of the business along sound lines is assured.

IN the abstract report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1947, which came to hand on Oct. 23, government figures are now available showing the assets and liabilities of Canadian insurance companies and fraternal societies operating under Dominion registry and the assets and liabilities in Canada of British and foreign insurance companies and societies registered at Ottawa. These figures are of importance to the Canadian insuring public, as they show the strength of the financial foundation upon which rests the insurance business transacted by institutions coming under the supervision of the Dominion Insurance Department.

Total assets of the Canadian fire or fire and casualty companies at the end of 1947 were $147,093,813, compared with $134,387,019 at the end of the previous year, while their total liabilities except capital amounted to $75,416,219, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $71,677,594, as against $70,564,860 at the end of 1946. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders with the amount of the unearned permium reserve liability, $36,393,343, it is apparent that these companies as a whole occupy a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. Their total paid up capital was $18,900,240, so there was a net surplus of $52,777,354 over capital, reserves and all liabilities.

Assets in Canada of British fire or fire and casualty companies under Dominion registry totalled $82,921,340, compared with $69,849,759 at the end of 1946, while their total liabilities in this country amounted to $50,086,770, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $32,834,570, compared with $28,084,581 at the end of 1946. Their unearned premium reserve liability in Canada amounted to $34,285,599, as against $27,599,726 at the end of 1946.

Assets in Canada at the end of 1947 of United States and other foreign fire or fire and casualty companies under Dominion registry totalled $85,636,471, compared with $79,290,401 at the end of the previous year, while their total liabilities in this country amounted to $43,744,027, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $41,892,444, compared with $41,277,518 at the end of 1946. Their unearned premium reserve liability in Canada was $32,571,089, as against $27,698,154 at the end of 1946.

Total assets of Canadian casualty companies at the end of 1947 were $13,180,272, compared with $11,705,752 at the end of the previous year, while their total liabilities except capital amounted to $6,241,104, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $6,939,168, compared with $6,381,852 at the end of 1946. Their unearned premium reserve liability was $2,469,531, as against $2,114,392 at the end of 1946.

Assets in Canada of British casualty companies totalled $1,567,434, compared with $715,676 at the end of 1946, while their total liabilities in this country amounted to $897,209, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $670,225, as against $378,725 at the end of 1946. Their unearned premium reserve liability was $495,569, compared with $130,748 at the end of 1946.

Foreign Companies

Assets in Canada of United States and other foreign casualty companies at the end of 1947 totalled $41,393,585, compared with $34,418,085 at the close of the previous year, while their total liabilities in this country amounted to $23,568,832, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $17,824,753, as against $15,666,404 at the end of 1946. Their unearned premium reserve liability was $11,269,493, compared with $8,659,100 at the end of 1946.

Total admitted assets of the Canadian life companies at the end of 1947 were $3,919,154,654, compared with $3,659,266,638 at the close of the previous year, while their total liabilities except capital amounted to $3,743,432,834, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $175,721,820, compared with $164,242,077 at the end of 1946. Their paid up capital totalled $12,392,630, so there was a net surplus of $163,329,190 over capital, policy and annuity reserves, provision for profits to policyholders, special reserves and all liabilities. Their financial position is thus a particularly strong one.

Total admitted assets in Canada at the end of 1947 of British life companies were $95,318,916, compared with $71,630,903 at the close of the previous year, while their total liabilities in this country amounted to $71,843,576, showing an excess of assets over all liabilities including policy and annuity reserves, etc., of $23,476,237, compared with $12,426,531 at the end of 1946.

Total admitted assets in Canada at the end of 1947 of United States life companies were $852,245,165, compared with $825,295,272 at the close of the previous year, while their total liabilities in this country, including policy and annuity reserves, etc., amounted to $750,678,435, showing an excess of assets over all liabilities of $101,566,730, as against $118,596,207 at the end of 1946.

Total admitted assets at the end of 1947 of Canadian fraternal benefit societies operating under Dominion registry were $101,018,081, compared with $97,515,444 at the close of the previous year, while their total liabilities amounted to $89,838,831, showing an excess of assets over all liabilities, including reserves on contracts in force, of $11,179,260, as against $10,283,788 at the end of 1946.

Total admitted assets in Canada of United States fraternal benefit societies operating under Dominion registry were $23,584,401, compared with $21,974,476 at the close of the previous year, while their total liabilities in this country amounted to $21,772,197, showing an excess of assets over all liabilities, including reserves on contracts in force, of $1,812,204, as against $1,502,103 at end of 1946.

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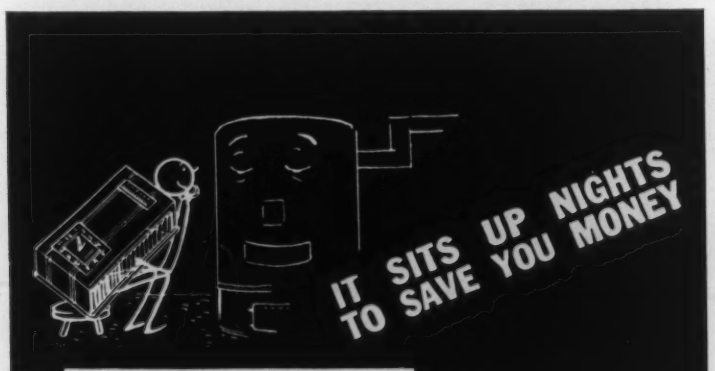

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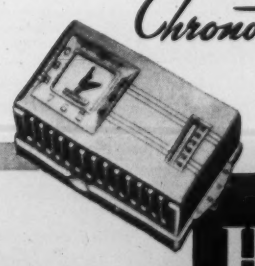

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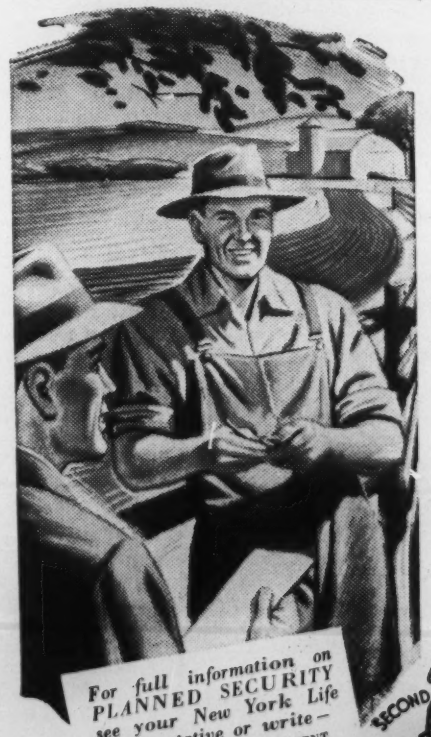

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Assets and liabilities of the British and foreign companies transacting marine insurance in Canada under Dominion registry are also shown in the report. At the end of 1947 the assets of the British companies totalled $1,173,205, compared with $1,038,650 at the close of the previous year, while the liabilities amounted to $2,200,790, as against $1,267,977 at the end of 1946.

Assets of the foreign companies totalled $1,008,517, compared with $871,370 at the close of 1946, while the total liabilities amounted to $2,470,656, as against $1,361,404 at the end of the previous year. At the end of 1947 the grand total of the assets of companies transacting marine insurance relating to their marine business in Canada was $2,181,722, compared with $1,910,020 at the close of the previous year, while the grand total of the liabilities was $5,190,579, as against $3,086,187 at the end of 1946.

Britain's Ministry of Fisheries recently demonstrated to Cornish fishing fleets the use of the echo sounder as a means of locating fish. The "eye" is registering a concentration of pilchards on its sounder screen.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I carry some life insurance with the Canadian branch of the Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. of London, Eng.—three participating policies. Although prior to the war the dividends declared were fairly substantial, amounting to about 21 per cent of the premiums which, incidentally, I used to reduce premiums, but since 1940, I believe, no dividends have been declared. An enquiry to the company elicited the reply that the action as "in line with its policy of conservative operation and due to the fact that interest yields have become less during recent years," also "the support of Old Country institutions operating in Canada should be part of *our* war effort." I am wondering what your opinion is regarding the management of this company. Is it in such a strong financial position that eventually when dividends are resumed the ground lost by the policyholders will be made up? In view of the fact that most other companies operating in Canada have declared dividends during the war and that its Canadian business would be separate from its business in other countries, are you able to throw any additional light on its policy? Before the war the Prudential slogan was "Dividends which challenge comparison," and its record in this respect prompted me to take out policies with the company in the first place.

E. H. W., Montreal, Que.

As in the case of other companies, the drastic fall in the interest rate on high grade investments like government bonds, in which so much of their funds were invested to aid the war effort, necessitated a material reduction by the company of the amount paid in dividends to policyholders both in Canada and elsewhere, though the record shows that dividends were paid to policyholders in Canada every year during the war but that the amount was much less than that paid in pre-war years. The Prudential of London is a strong and well-managed company and those who have its policies would be well-advised to hold on to them, as the returns are sure to be satisfactory, seeing that already the amount paid in dividends to policyholders in Canada since the war shows a very substantial increase. Latest published government figures are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946. In that year the company paid $128,517 in dividends to policyholders in Canada, compared with $31,098 in 1945, $8,951 in 1944, $9,268 in 1943, $9,779 in 1942, $27,919 in 1941, $66,128 in 1940, $74,017 in 1939, and $65,846 in 1938.

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like a report on a company called the Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation, whose head office is in Waterloo, Ont., I am informed. How long has it been in business, what is the extent of the business transacted, and what are its assets and liabilities.

C. J. G., Winnipeg, Man.

Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation, with head office in Waterloo, Ont., was incorporated in 1945 under a Dominion Charter and commenced business in 1946 under a Dominion certificate of registry. Its authorized capital is $500,000, of which $104,400 has been subscribed and paid up. In addition the shareholders have paid $8,352 as premium on capital. According to latest government figures, its total assets at the end of 1947 were $214,535, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $138,823, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $75,712. Its total income in 1947 was $361,609, made up of: net premiums written, $357,102; interest, etc., $4,507. Its total expenditure was $309,209, made up of: net claims incurred, $70,654; taxes, $9,797; commission and general brokerage, $150,938; general expenses incurred, $77,820. Government figures show a deficit of $28,688 in the capital account at the end of 1947 and an underwriting loss of $23,921 on 1947 operations, but this is not unusual in the case of a new company, owing to the unearned premium reserve which must be put up out of capital unless the stock has been sold at a high enough premium to meet this requirement without having to do so. With a surplus as regards policyholders of $75,712, the holders of its contracts are well protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

COLIN E. SWORD
Chief Agent for Canada

THE Casualty Company of Canada
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E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
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A Guide Through Chaos In China

(Continued from page 8)

how often these two regions have split apart even in recent times), that the Communists have had their great success. This was immensely aided by the war and the Japanese occupation, before which the local officials fled.

The Communists filled in the vacuum, making great play with nationalist slogans of defending the people and the country against the Japanese, modifying their earlier line of class war and the predominance of the industrial proletariat, and recruiting many new officials from the students who joined them from the coastal areas.

Chiang's government, the author says, gave China a decade of relative progress before the forces of imperialism and revolution again engulfed the country. It made some efforts at rural reform. But the problems of the Chinese countryside were so enormous and the pressure for change so great that (even as in the late Manchu days) reforms were always liable to set off a chain action of revolt. Meantime the Kuomintang's insistence on making war, in the name of national unity, upon its fellow-countrymen, the Chinese Communists, while apparently appeasing Japan, deepened the split in the nation.

Decline of Chiang's Regime

He gives an interesting explanation of what happened to Chiang's government during the war years, to "replace the idealism, vigor and efficiency of some of its early administrators with evils which are often hard to believe." In moving from the seacoast to the interior, it had changed the basis of its support from the merchant class which had been in the forefront of the modernization movement to the landlord class which was backward and conservative, and thus was unable, if it wished, to continue the 1937 policy of a united front with the Communists and mass mobilization, putting itself at the head of the popular revolution.

In the concluding chapters the author analyzes calmly the strengths and weaknesses of the Chinese Communist movement, and finds its Achilles heel is its Russian connection. Rising Chinese patriotism and nationalism will, he believes, bedevil it. Though it follows the standard Soviet propaganda which pictures American imperialism as the enemy, allied to local fascism, the Chinese people have not forgotten that Russia is the traditional encroacher on China, and are likely to see in her ambitions in Manchuria and elsewhere a greater threat than the American search for markets.

Fairbank therefore sees the possibility that the Chinese Communists will develop two wings, a "native" one in North China with strong patriotic and nationalist elements influencing its policies, and a "foreign" wing in Manchuria, tied closely to the Russians. This prediction would seem to be confirmed by the announcement, since the book was published, of a new North China People's government, not including Manchuria.

And this, he believes gives the key to American political strategy in China. The U.S. must develop a strong ideological front, "for revolutions, with all their violence, are compounded of ideas and sentiments, not force alone". For America to rely on purely military means would be self-defeating. She should, first of all, stand for China's national independence of foreign powers, secondly, for liberalism, and thirdly, for aid to genuine agrarian reform as an alternative to peasant rebellion.

"Donald of China" is a curious book. One feels that the mysterious and fabulous Australian journalist who was in the background of so much Chinese history during the past forty years is badly served by the biographer who happened upon him dying of cancer in a Honolulu hospital.

All old "China hands" will no doubt want to read it, and will form their own opinions. Not being one, I can only say that it is an account of the strange and wonderful career of a foreigner who became so attached to China that he gave his whole life to advising her rulers, from Manchus through Sun Yat-sen to Chiang Kai-shek, often camouflaging his deep feelings with whimsy, but leaving one with a sense of the futility of it all.

He says that when, together with the "Young Marshal", he had his first real talk with Chiang, in 1934, he gave him four hours of straight talk on the reforms needed in China, telling him that he seemed to sanction corruption, inefficiency and unprogressive elements; and that afterwards Madame Chiang squeezed his arm and said "you were wonderful; we needed that; won't you come to work for us."

Probably Donald didn't write his story during the war years, when he might have, because although he believed that Chiang was the only leader strong enough to hold the country together against the Japs, his general view of him is a harsh one. Chiang's first appearance in the story, exterminating the leftists in Shanghai in 1927, is called simply "foul and bloody." Again at Shanghai, when the Japs attacked in 1932, Chiang was "unpatriotic" in holding his trained troops close by for weeks, refusing to help a Southern general whom he considered a rival.

Of economic affairs Chiang was "completely barren of understanding." He was taciturn, monosyllabic, difficult to fathom—even apparently for Madame Chiang—and possessed of monumental stubbornness. He would pace an airfield under Japanese shellfire, waiting for a plane, humming Chinese poetry.

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